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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Conference Troubles

AS THE date for its opening rapidly nears, San Francisco Conference plans have run into heavy weather. Already there was widespread discontent among the small powers over the formula for a Big Power directorate devised at Dumbarton Oaks; and it was in no way quieted by the veto power agreed upon by the Big Three at Yalta. Then came the growing demand of the "middle powers" for a special position between the little ones and the big ones. Canada, after all, carries more weight in war and peace than Costa Rica.

Finally, the pot boiled over, in the revelation of the heretofore secret agreement reached at Yalta to ask for three votes in the assembly for Russia, and the equivalent for the United States. Secret agreements of any kind always raise a storm on Capitol Hill. But this question of how many votes everyone should have was bound to come up. It would come up anyway, just through the disparity in size and importance between the nations of the world. In some way this has to be compensated for, as Ontario is allowed more representatives at Ottawa than Prince Edward Island.

Undoubtedly, however, the dispute is intensified by the historical development which has produced four British Dominions, which are as indisputably independent as they are in-

EISENHOWER →

The tendency generally has been to rate General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied armies on the Western Front, as a coordinator and administrator rather than as a military leader, but unquestionably his was the final decision and responsibility for the present all-out drive into Germany. He will also have plenty of scope to exercise his undeniable knack for cooperative action in the very near future. As Supreme Commander he will be responsible for the smooth ordering of civilian affairs, when actual fighting ceases. See article, page eleven.

clined by family ties to work together, though not automatically and always. With both the United States and Soviet Russia disposing of greater military power today than the aggregate resources of the nations of the British Commonwealth, it is not unnatural that they should seek a commensurate voting power.

But there is more than this in the matter. The Big Powers have already assured themselves of control in the council over the decisions of the world organization. The assembly, as it stands, has little authority; and the expressed intention was that all nations should be represented equally in it. Three votes among 40-odd would still not give Russia much advantage; nor would it express the difference between her importance and Paraguay's.

What is at stake is recognition that the individual Soviet republics are autonomous nations. It has been little noticed that the extra assembly votes were specifically requested for the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics. This, then, is the reason for the provision of the Soviet republics with separate "foreign ministers" a year and a quarter ago.

As long, however, as the sixteen republics which now make up the Soviet Union are controlled by a single, centralized political party, and a single political police, they cannot be represented as "autonomous" in any terms that we would understand. The tale goes further. The Soviet Government has strongly requested the seating at San Francisco of the present regime in Poland, set up exclusively by themselves, its premier, Bierut, actually a Soviet citizen. Here again we are faced with the establishment of an important precedent, the recognition of puppet regimes.

Nothing has in the past been so consistently opposed by the big democracies. One only has to picture the delegates of the sixteen Soviet constituent republics and the seven countries of Eastern Europe from Finland to Albania, which have either puppet regimes or governments which dare not oppose Soviet policy, standing or sitting in the assembly on the beck of a single finger, to see where this course could lead us. No one could seriously pretend that the British Commonwealth team works that smoothly!

Save the Mark?

IT IS well known that the disastrous German inflation, which came to an end in October 1923, destroyed the economic basis of the German middle classes and made them susceptible to the propaganda of the Nazis. This inflation had three main causes.

First, there was the unwillingness of the Weimar Republic to balance its budget in the early years of its life; this unwillingness was induced partly by the desire not to reveal the economic strength of defeated Germany, and partly by the Allied failure to fix the amount of reparations to be paid by Germany. Secondly, there was the occupation of the Ruhr by the French in January 1923; the German government called upon its people to resist passively and for nine months it paid wages to many hundred thousand idle workers by printing bank notes. Thirdly, the most powerful economic pressure group in Germany, the heavy industry, forced a steadily accelerating pace of the inflation because it thus got rid of its indebtedness to its bondholders, and most of these bondholders were middle-class people.

When the inflation was over—and it could have been halted at any time before October 1923 just as it was halted then—the heavy industry was undisputed master of the German economy; it had regained the same position which it held in 1914. In 1924, the first year after the inflation, the German budget revealed an unexpected strength of the German economy; there was a surplus of several hundred million dollars. A conservative government was in power then, and it turned over this surplus as a free gift to individual firms of the heavy industry type in order to compensate them for the losses they had suffered as a consequence of the occupation of the Ruhr. The middle-class bondholders were not compensated for anything because leaving them with a grudge, it was calculated, would enhance their "patriotic fervor".

To perpetuate this happy state of affairs the victor countries poured billions in loans into Germany. These loans were intended to en-

(Continued on Page Three)

NAME IN THE NEWS

A Pioneer of the Prairie Land Becomes Lieutenant-Governor

By P. W. DEMPSON

UNDOUBTEDLY the most surprised man in Canada was Thomas Miller, of Moose Jaw, when Prime Minister Mackenzie King wrote to him early in February and asked him if he would consider becoming lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan. Mr. Miller was living in Victoria, B.C., at the time. After he read the letter, his hands shook, and there was a tightening in his throat.

He turned to his wife, and said: "What do you think we should do?"

Mrs. Miller looked at her husband. "You know what's best, Tom. Whatever you decide is all right with me."

Mr. Miller, 69-year-old managing editor of the Moose Jaw *Times-Herald*, suddenly realized he was faced with the biggest problem in his life. Never had he been called upon to make such an important decision. There was more to it than just accepting the position. There was his wife to consider.

Mrs. Miller, for some time, had been in ill health. Her husband had taken her to Victoria for the winter, in the hope her health would improve. He had even thought about retiring himself, so they could make their home permanently at Victoria. Now he didn't know what to do.

Problem to Sleep On

After pacing the floor for 10 minutes, he told his wife he wanted to sleep on it. He still couldn't believe it was true. He felt he wasn't worthy of the honor. He had seen items in the newspapers where it was rumored that his name was being considered as the future lieutenant-governor. But he hadn't given it much thought. Being associated with a newspaper as long as he had, he didn't pay much stock to rumors. Now, however, *it* had happened!

Try as he did to "sleep on it," Mr. Miller found he couldn't sleep at all. Neither could his wife. And when the first streaks of dawn entered their room, they both knew instinctively what the answer was going to be. As Mr. Miller later explained: "We felt in our hearts that if the Prime Minister figured we would make worthy representatives of the King and Queen in Saskatchewan, it was up to us to do our part.

Mr. Miller wired his reply that afternoon. Early in March his appointment as Saskatchewan's seventh lieutenant-governor was announced by Prime Minister King.

In accepting the post, Mr. Miller realized full well he would have huge shoes to fill. For in succeeding Hon. A. P. (Archie) McNab, he knew he was following the most popular lieutenant-governor Saskatchewan has ever had. Mr. Miller figured the people would immediately begin comparing them. And that is what happened. But the general feeling is that Prime Minister King, in appointing a successor to Mr. McNab, could not have selected a better man. For Mr. Miller, in so many respects, has characteristics similar to Mr. McNab. Both made a name for themselves only after years of hard toil. Both have the common man at heart..

Tall, white-haired Thomas Miller, as president and managing editor of the Moose Jaw *Times-Herald*, has the distinction of being the dean of newspapermen in Saskatchewan. He has been connected with the *Times-Herald* for more than 50 years, making him the oldest newsman in the province from point of experience.

His career is linked with the development of Moose Jaw. Through the editorial columns of his paper for nearly half a century, he has exerted an influence in the moulding of public opinion and thought in that city.

The Ancestry

Thomas Miller was born near Grand Valley, Ontario, on July 21, 1876, the son of James and Ann Miller, both natives of Ireland. He was the tenth of 13 children. When his parents moved to Saskatchewan, he was six years old. Educated in Regina schools, he started his career as a printer's "devil" on the old Regina Standard. Looking back on it now, he says "that was a lucky move for me." After his apprenticeship as a printer in the newspaper plant, he worked as foreman of the *Regina Leader* for a spell and became managing editor of the Moose Jaw *Times* (now the *Times-Herald*) in 1896. He has held that position up to the present.

The Moose Jaw newspaper underwent many changes in organization in that time. Nevertheless, Mr. Miller continued to direct the publication of it daily. It is due largely to his indefatigable energy, foresight and ability that the paper continued to make an appearance over a period of years which saw many other Saskatchewan newspapers fold up and disappear.

Mr. Miller was one of the founders of the Western Associated Press, the first co-operative news service in Western Canada, and a forerunner of The Canadian Press. He has been a director of The Canadian Press for many years.

Mr. Miller was married in 1897 to Miss Grace Keay, a native of Perthshire, Scotland. There are three children, Dr. James M. Miller, of Regina; Mrs. D. L. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C., and Dorothy, living with her mother at the Pacific Coast.

An active supporter of the Liberal party, Mr. Miller was president of the Saskatchewan Liberal Association for nine years. He retired from that position at the annual convention in Regina in January.

He is proud of the fact he has been an enthusiastic churchman all his life, being a member of the session of St. Andrew's United Church in Moose Jaw for 44 years. Two years ago he was paid special honor when the church marked its 59th anniversary.

As a former president of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, Mr. Miller was a member of the board's council for many years. He is a charter member of the Moose Jaw Rotary Club, and has been an active supporter of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society and the Moose Jaw Horticultural Society.

He was a member of the Moose Jaw public school and collegiate board for nine years. Upon the creation of the Moose Jaw vocational board, he served on it for several terms.

The new lieutenant-governor was one of the founders of Moose Jaw College in 1911, a school for young men which operated with the support of the Presbyterian Church until 1931 when it merged with Regina College. He is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

Prominent in golf circles at Moose Jaw since 1916, Mr. Miller to this day is a keen participant in the game. "That's what keeps me in trim," he says. This is evidenced by the manner in which he carries himself—as erect as he was 30 years ago. He enjoys music—classical music preferred—is fond of art and reading. He has a great sense of humor, but there is a serious side to him as well.

Being a pioneer resident of Saskatchewan like his predecessor, Hon. A. P. McNab, Mr. Miller brings to his post the same qualities of heart and mind and the same clear understanding of, and closeness to, the men and women who live on the farms and in urban centres. He has their outlook on life by reason of shared experiences. The practical philosophy of their life is his, too.

Signing Away the Home

In his first official act since his appointment, it was ironical that he should give royal assent to a bill which denied him an official residence. The bill was that repealing the Government House Act, the statute which provided the lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan with a residence and provided for its maintenance and the necessary staff. The provincial government intends to use the building for an old people's home.

Mr. Miller has taken up residence in Hotel Saskatchewan. He intends to remain there until the housing situation eases in Regina. His wife and younger daughter will remain at the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Miller will come to Regina only for special occasions.

Mr. Miller's appointment has met with the favor of Saskatchewan's C.C.F. government. Commenting on it, Premier T. C. Douglas had this to say: "I am pleased with Mr. Miller's appointment. We feel certain he will discharge the duties of his high office with dignity and distinction. We will co-operate with him in every way possible."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Mrs. Miller

NOTE TO THE FREE

DO not pat us on our heads with words;
Do not say, "There, there," in creamy voices
Or hold a bright balloon in teasing hands.
We know what words are:
The pounded rostrum, the brass of bands
And minds not minds, but herds
Bawling in chorus.
Do not weep for us,
The rivers of Europe run with tears.
No pity, no regret can wreathe our biers
As deeds can and cold sense and tight-lipped vow.
Neither will it help us to repeat
The tale of rape and butchery.
Save your breath.
We could tell you each and every street
Where murder stalked, where torture leered awry
Gouging an eye,
Knouting with wires a heart.
We could tell you—but why?
Would it ease the pain,
Would it poison the sharp-toothed rat?
No, do not open your lips;
But stand
Silent beside us, pledging with look and hand:
"Not again—not ever again!
We shall see to that."

GILEAN DOUGLAS

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Service in Parliament Should Command Reasonable Salary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AN ARTICLE appearing in the February 24 issue of your valuable paper was brought to the attention of our members and I was asked to write you to inform you that the article bears on a resolution passed by this Board on February 1 of this year. The resolution is as follows.

"Whereas the present indemnity paid to members of the House of Commons is such that only those having private means can afford to make the sacrifice necessary to serve their country as members;

AND whereas it is of the greatest importance that young men and women of ambition and ability should be encouraged to enter Public Life;

AND whereas this can only be accomplished if the remuneration or indemnity of Members of Parliament is adequate to permit all classes regardless of personal wealth to offer themselves as candidates;

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Parliament of Canada be asked to fix such indemnity or remuneration of its members as will encourage the young men and women of our country regardless of their pecuniary means to make a career of Public Service."

You will agree, I am sure, that we are all thinking alike along these lines.

J. RODGER BURNES

North Vancouver, B.C.

Merit, Not Sex

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I SINCERELY believe that all Canadian industrial, commercial and financial establishments that do not continue to give equal opportunity and equal pay to both sexes in the postwar period of reconstruction will not be able to compete profitably in expanding world markets after the war.

Merit must predominate in the selection of essential help, without regard to race, creed, color, age, or sex. Unless merit and work, rather than patronage, politics and prejudice, become Industry's motto we shall have, not full employment and prosperity but inflation, depression and poverty.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

The Domesticated Scot

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A Passing Show item you state: "In England wives shine their husbands' shoes." You can't say that about Scotland. Speaking for, and from, Scotland I can assure you that ninety per cent of our husbands not only polish their own shoes, but lay the fires, wash the dishes and make general nuisances of themselves about the house.

Here in Glasgow we meet many Canadians from all parts of your country, all on leave from England. I like to think that they find us friendly. We try to be like their ain folk.

Glasgow, Scotland H. R. SANDEMAN

Going Up?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. M. L. Holden's letter of March 17, states he is in close agreement with Mr. Gary DeMore when Mr. DeMore says he is "somewhat ashamed of being a Canadian." Mr. Holden concludes in his first paragraph that he is more than "somewhat ashamed." It would be interesting to know where Mr. DeMore and Mr. Holden should move to, but it seems the best place they could go would be to some mythical Utopia, which is popularly believed to be in the heavens.

Sudbury, Ont. MAYOR W. S. BEATON

Pertinent Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MIGHT an unknown citizen ask the world a question? Do we really desire universal peace—an ideal dependent on a further ideal of ancient days, "Love one another?" Or do we merely ask for "Peace in our time," known of old as "Crying peace where there is no peace"? Those in high places ought to know whither we would have them lead.

RONALD KNOTT

New Westminster, B.C.

A Doubter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IS THERE one subject on which all the people of Canada are united? Not even the war! At the beginning it was a threat to every social and financial activity, and still is a black cloud on the horizon. The fascist-minded feudalists of Quebec haven't one thought in common with the rest of the country where radicals and conservatives are in agreement. But this last agreement is only temporary. The moment the guns stop firing they will fly apart. What price a policy for Canada at San Francisco?

Toronto, Ont. WILSON POPHAM

Defending Locarno

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT is to be deplored that Brigadier General Morgan in his timely article (Mar. 17) on the disarmament of Germany and his review of events following the last war attacks the one hopeful element in that whole dark situation along with the many sinister aspects.

Gustav Stresemann, one of the great statesmen of the '20's, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, is accused of "astutely engineering the pact of Locarno, the greatest 'confidence trick' in the history of diplomacy." The Locarno pact was a joint agreement between Germany, France and Britain to prevent the violation of Western frontiers and to keep the Rhineland demilitarized. It was a peace treaty with "teeth in it", the only time Britain and France really committed themselves to fight for peace.

The trouble occurred when nothing was done about Germany's violation of the treaty with the occupation of the Rhineland in 1936. If effective measures had been taken then and there as provided by Locarno this war would have been postponed or avoided.

Toronto, Ont. W. M. KILBOURN.

MASQUERADE

LITTLE man, little man
In the big man's clothes
Who knows
If you don't feel the responsibility
Of big men's clothes
More than most big men
Who hardly know
The responsibility of big men's clothes?

PAUL DUVAL

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

able that country to pay reparations without upsetting its economy. But they were used, with the active assistance of later governments, especially that of Dr. Bruening, to consolidate the power of the heavy industry and to rearm Germany. Out of the resulting profits the heavy industry financed Hitler.

It is well to remember these things at the present moment. This time, the German heavy industry is not interested in inflation. On the contrary, it is interested in maintaining the value of the mark at its present level which is the level of 1939, making allowance for a slight dose of inflation due to the financing of the war. The German industrialists are interested in maintaining this level because they have cached enormous amounts of investments in German currency and of German bank notes in neutral countries. These investments and these moneys are meant to serve as the first base for their next adventure in world domination.

The London *Economist* recently discussed the report of the Reichsbank for 1944. This report, said the *Economist*, "deals with the *comparatively normal conditions experienced in* 1944" (our italics). And the journal concluded: "The damage to the German currency is still repairable and is certainly smaller than that indicated by the rate of exchange of 40 marks to the pound fixed some months ago by the Allied military authorities." In 1939, the ratio was 12 marks to the pound.

Certainly, the damage to the mark can be repaired. It can be repaired on condition that Germany remains a going concern—that is to say, that she forms a government of her own immediately after the cessation of hostilities and that her economic set-up remains unchanged with the heavy industry under its old masters as the strongest power. Germans themselves do not seem to think that these conditions will be fulfilled. Recent reports have it that as much as 10,000 marks is paid for one pound in the black market in Germany.

Objectivity is an admirable virtue. Objectivity tells us that, financially speaking, the mark can be saved. The case can be proved by reference to charts and graphs. But there are also other charts and graphs, those of the vital statistics which show appalling gaps in the lower age groups of all the countries of the United Nations, those of malnutrition, disease and homeless children, of education interrupted or rendered impossible; in short, of human unhappiness. Which of these two sets of charts and graphs should we consult in deciding the fate of the mark?

Commentators, Beware!

THE *Saturday Review of Literature* recently published words of advice to American writers, which have already received wide circulation but are worth reprinting;

Don't write about Russia, comrades,
Write about anything else,
Write about Hearst and America First
And the sins of the Saxons and Celts.
Don't stir up the Bennettsky Cerfskys
By taking a poke at Stalin,
Write as you will—it's a free country still—
But not about Russia,—that's mean.

The satiric lines were inspired by the uproar that has arisen over a book "Report on the Russians" by W. L. White, who succeeded his father, William Allen White as proprietor of the Emporia (Kans) Gazette.

The elder White was for many years the most celebrated "country editor" in America, whose motto was: "Plain speaking, so long as you don't help the Democrats." He sprang into fame in 1896 with an editorial (very unfair, as he admitted later) entitled "What's the Matter with Kansas?", a terse broadside against the Populists and Bryanites who had captured the support of mid-West farmers. The younger White is learning that, though it may be safe and even remunerative for an editor to assail radical elements in the community where he lives, it is fatal to his peace of mind to speak critically of the Russian domestic structure at the present time.

It is undoubtedly amusing in a country whose own chief of state, Franklin Roosevelt, was the subject of violent abuse in countless newspapers last summer, to find a writer bitterly assailed for speaking in more guarded terms of the Stalin administration. It is a reversal of an adage at one time current in country newspaper offices, "Say what you like about the Czar of Russia, but be careful what you say about the chairman of the local school board." Twenty years or so ago thousands of newspapers reprinted a jingle:

On the Nevsky Bridge, a Bolshy stood,
Chewing his beard for lack of food,
And he said "It isn't as good as meat,
But a darn sight better than shredded wheat."

We doubt if even journalistic sponsors of "Aid to Russia" would now use that jingle as an appeal.

The lesson Mr. White and others must learn is that the free and easy customs of this continent where public men are freely denounced as scoundrels at election time, though recognized as good enough chaps between whiles, would not do in Russia where democracy is still in its swaddling clothes. Europeans generally are invariably puzzled about the British House of Commons where a private member can get up and insult the Prime Minister provided he avoids coarse language. We must not look to Russia in the transition stage to adopt our minor freedoms; or criticize her because she does not.

There is this to be remembered also: there is such a thing as an "untimely" book. With books as in everything else there is a time and place for all things. The cardinal example of untimeliness was "Economic Consequences of the Peace," by John Maynard Keynes, published in 1919. To the chagrin of its author it became the basis of the arguments of the U.S. Senators who succeeded in their efforts to cancel U.S. participation in the League of Nations. Already Mr. White's untimely book is being used by the enemies of a world structure for permanent peace.

LAST ROUND —*Copyright in all Countries.*

The Palestine Problem

SEEMINGLY, oratory does sometimes run in families. An instance was shown recently when Rev. Wendell Phillips, an Episcopal rector of Rye, N.Y. spoke to the Empire Club of Toronto on the Palestine problem. The ancestry of Mr. Phillips includes two of the most eminent of American orators, Wendell Phillips, one of the most eloquent champions of the abolition of negro slavery, and Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, a peerless preacher.

Though some listeners might not have been in agreement, it is doubtful if any of them had heard a finer speaker than the Wendell Phillips of today, whose style embraces all the best elements of oratory; lucidity, force, and care in finding the exact words to convey his ideas.

Rev. Wendell Phillips has obviously inherited the family instinct for crusading, and the cause he pleads is that of Zionist settlement in Palestine. Jewish communities everywhere may congratulate themselves on having found in a Christian clergyman, a champion so splendidly equipped. His qualification to speak on problems of the Middle East is that he was formerly on the staff of the American University of Cairo, lecturing to students of many races and religions. He is emphatic in his belief that the White Paper issued by the British Foreign Office some years ago, restricting further Jewish immigration to Palestine was the same type of policy that led to Munich. Whether he is justified in dismissing so contemptuously, the Arab danger which dictated that decision is a question only an equally qualified expert on Middle Eastern questions could answer. But it cannot be denied that it was dictated by expediency.

There is no shadow of doubt that the Zionist government of Palestine in two decades has performed miracles in establishing an organized Western civilization; civilization with all that it implies in the way of economic stability, industry, hospitals, schools, agricultural development, and even such peculiarly modern institutions as a pipeline for oil and a first rate symphony orchestra. These are verifiable facts. They contrast with Saudi Arabia where conditions for the vast majority of the people are no better, and probably worse, than in the days of Abraham.

His revelations as to the heroic part played by Palestinian Jews, chiefly airmen and engineers, in the battle of El Alamein—turning point of the war for Great Britain—came as a surprise. Few were aware that one-third of Montgomery's army which turned back Rommel was Jewish. Nothing in the address could be used as propaganda against Great Britain by any sane Jew. He made it clear that Britain as the traditional friend of the Jewish race had made the achievements of the Zionist administration possible at a time when the United States stood aloof in what he termed "rock-ribbed isolation". Taking his speech as a whole it is fair to assume in the light of history, that in the peace settlements the Jews will get a square deal from Great Britain.

HUNGER AND THIRST

I ACHE with hunger. My lonely eyes
Are teased by bright images as a lover
Dreams of his love. They long to stretch themselves over
Broad plains and into infinite skies.
They hunger for your feasts of colour, so bold,
So unbelievable: blue shadows cool
On the white of the snow, orchids adrift on the pool
Of night, maples' flames and prairie gold.

My ears are thirsting for your music's majesty.
The songs that rise from lake and field and wood,
In every tempo, every key and mood,
That change and blend and weave a symphony.
They strain to hear, above the scrape and
Of traffic, water licking a canoe, a mosquito whines
Shrilly fiddling, the scrunch of heels on snow,
Poplars lovely laughter and the sigh of pines.

RUTH TAYLOR.

The Passing Show

THE University of California has produced what is known colloquially as a Stinkmeter, a machine which measures pleasing as well as offensive odours. This contrivance might be useful in the Ontario elections.

•

An Ottawa newspaper denounces Mitchell Hepburn for "dragging what is left of his party into a companionate marriage with the C.C.F. and the communists". What else is to be expected from what is left?

•

Tokio announces that Japanese scientists have succeeded in creating a new airplane fuel from apple cider. Applesauce!

•

According to a nationwide poll, 32% of the persons interviewed were unable to name any member of Mr. King's cabinet. Except, of course, the name of Mr. King.

•

"The rise in the price of the shirt", writes a correspondent in the press, "seems to be under control, but the rise in the tail of the shirt is disturbing". The authorities should sit on this before it goes too far.

•

A lady of Vancouver who celebrated her hundredth birthday recently attributed her long life "to always being a good Conservative". A good Liberal wants to know if it was really worth it.

•

GOERING CALLED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WRECK

—New York Herald Tribune headline.

An improvement over some of the names he's been called.

•

It is suggested that the Saskatchewan Government has gone into the life assurance business for the purpose of assuring its own life.

•

Events in Europe are developing so rapidly that radio commentators may be embarrassed by not having the opportunity to forecast the end of the war before it happens.

•

Comrades, Stand By!

In a hush-hush naval workshop Binks, a young Lieutenant, toils
Juggling ohms and kilowattage, volts and sub-induction coils.
Everything about the factory has a Secret Service tone,
No insiders talk too freely, no outsiders telephone.

Now it haps that Binks's lady, all expectant but unvexed,
Hopes the stork will be approaching, maybe this week, maybe next.
When it comes outside her window (pre-arranged has been the plan)
She will calmly call a taxi and then telephone her man.

The Lieutenant, stark and nervous, has explained his sorry state.
Captain Hawk who rules the office and Commander Falconthwaite
Tell him they are standing with him, slap him on his naval back,
Comrades ever, as on shipboard, waiting for the word "Attack!"

After hours an office conf'rence. Comes a seaman of the guard
Saying "Some one on the 'phone, sir, in the gatehouse down the yard."
Captain Hawk and the Commander follow Binks with words of cheer
"Don't be anxious now, Lieutenant, this is IT, and we are here."

Eyes bugged out and breathing quickened Binks picked up the telephone
While the gallant Captain, frowning, made a sympathetic moan.
'Twas her voice, her silvery accents, but the word was not too dread,
"When you're coming home, my darling, please to bring a loaf of bread."

J. E. M.

"The post war husband is going to be fussy", says a lady columnist. That means at least one way of life which peace isn't going to change.

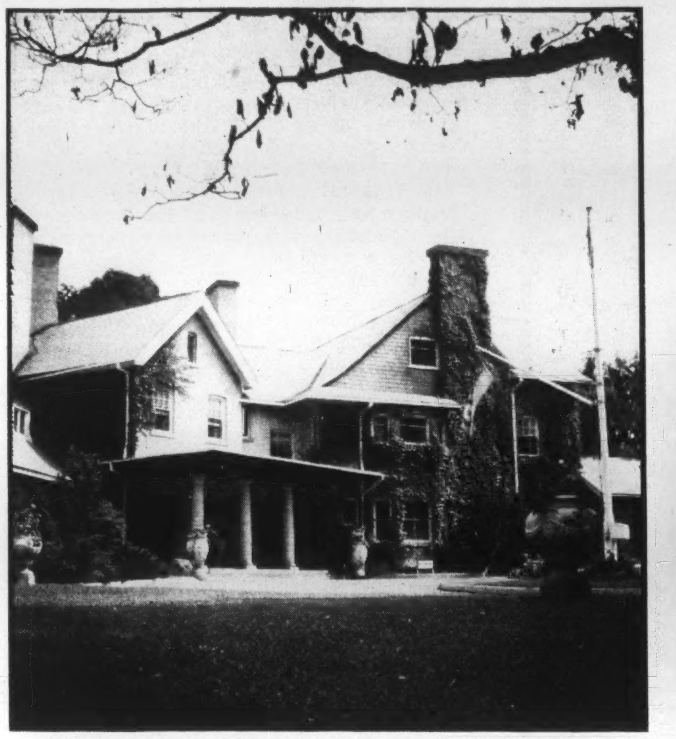
•

Hosiery-seeking women raided a Kitchener store recently, smashing a large display window and incurring injuries requiring medical attention on three of their number. However on all other fronts, the war is going better than ever.

•

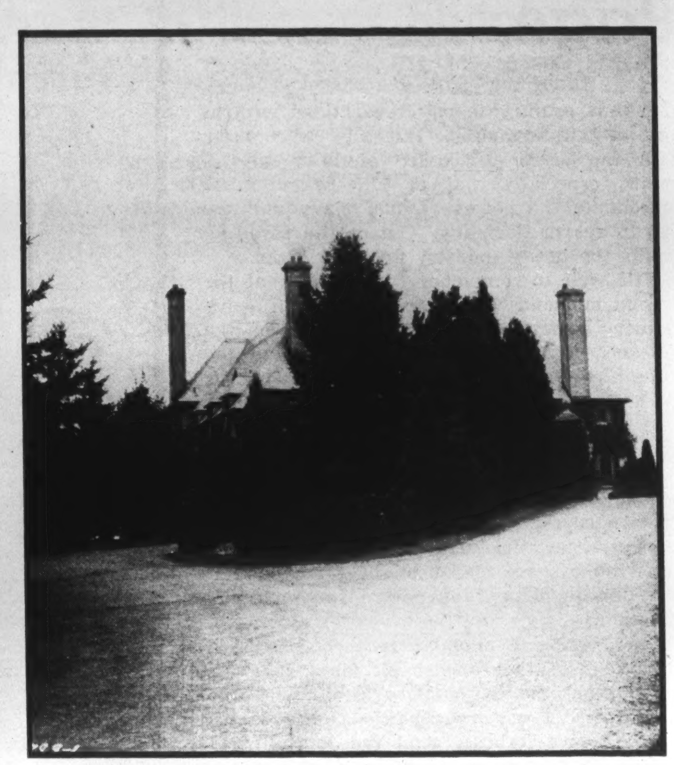
"Seed packets are more colourful than ever" writes a columnist. Optimistic gardeners should be warned, however, that they still contain the same old seeds.

More Homes Than Hospitals, These Centres



"Divadale", former home of Col. J. W. Flanagan, in Toronto, is now an R.C.A.F. special treatment centre dealing with orthopaedic cases.

"Beaumaris", Muskoka, Ontario, first of these R.C.A.F. convalescent centres, was so successful, ten others have since been established.



"Wynnstay" at Ancaster, Ontario, largest single unit of all the R.C.A.F. convalescent hospitals, is equipped for all types of reconditioning work.

At "Oak Hall", former home of Sir Harry Oakes, overlooking Niagara Falls, the boys go in for archery. It hastens recovery from upper limb disabilities.

Patients are well on the way to complete recovery when they can play baseball.

By Thelma Craig

IT USED to be that patients convalescing from serious illness, operations or injuries, often spent weeks or months lying in bed in hospital. In a short time the unused muscles wasted away and stiffness developed in unmoved joints. After leaving the hospital more often than not they spent further weeks and months recovering their former physical vigor.

Now it is generally recognized that the earliest possible return to physical activity, reduces not only the period of convalescence but also lessens the likelihood of permanent disabilities.

Besides, the mental attitude has an important bearing upon the rate and degree of recovery. Once the patient has recovered from the acute phase of an illness or injury, any prolonged stay in a hospital is likely to bring on weariness, boredom and depression.

Taking these factors into cognizance, the Royal Canadian Air Force developed a medical reconditioning program designed to secure a more rapid restoration of health. This program begins in an active treatment hospital as early as possible, depending on the nature of the illness or injury, and is continued in highly specialized form in a convalescent hospital until treatment is completed. In planning the program, it was felt that convalescence should take place in a home-like atmosphere rather than an institutionalized one, and that natural rather than regimented exercise should be employed.

The development of the R.C.A.F. convalescent hospitals was an outgrowth of a personal venture on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Farwell of Hamilton, who placed their summer home at Milford Bay, Muskoka, at the disposal of the R.C.A.F. Medical officers were convinced that many cases would make speedier progress in returning to full physical fitness if treated in the more home-like atmosphere. As a result, a selected group of R.C.A.F. personnel requiring further hospitalization before returning to the rigorous life of active air crew, was sent to Milford Bay and a careful record of their recovery compiled.

The success of the experiment was so well established that the venture was expanded until now there are eleven R.C.A.F. convalescent hospitals with a capacity for some 600 patients. Arrangements for the venture were made by a group of prominent and public-spirited Canadians who banded themselves together in a company known as Wartime Convalescent Homes, Inc. Magnificent estates were donated to the company by their owners in most cases, and turned over to the Air Force. Private sponsorship, it was felt, would guarantee freedom from regimentation and make it possible for many little details of equipment and consideration to be introduced, such as could not be included under direct military or government control.

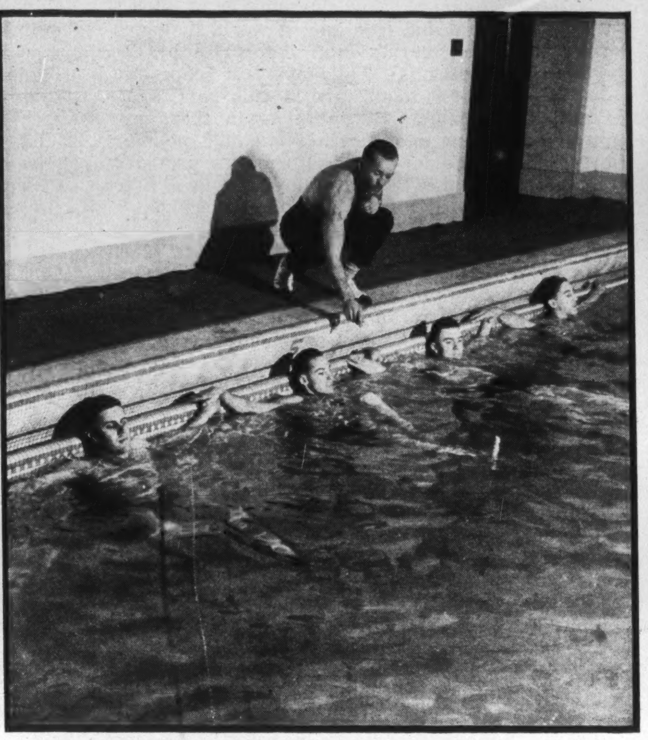
Every one of the convalescent hospitals is removed from the noise and thoroughfare of the city and is notable for the natural beauty of its surroundings; like "Saraguay", for example, the former Ward C. Pitfield estate near Cartierville, Quebec. This and a similar estate at "Timmins", Montreal are reconditioning centres to which all types of cases from Eastern Air Command and No. 3 Training Command are sent following hospital discharge. At "Saraguay" terraced lawns slope down to the Riviere des Prairies. The picturesque gardens, the tennis and volleyball courts, the vegetable gardens and the workshops are all carefully planned scientific aids to convalescence. Here lithe young men, many of them in plaster casts, are either medically requiring long convalescence, or orthopaedic cases necessitating reconditioning. There are fractured backs, legs and arms, and nerve injuries among these men who are making such encouraging progress.

DIVESTED of their uniforms, there is no differentiation between ranks. A squadron leader may be the tennis opponent of an AC2. A chap whose arm has been broken in a crash on this side may share the next bunk to a hero whose injuries were sustained in a bloody bath of aerial fire over Europe. The men may be from the R.C.A.F. or from the air forces of any of the allied nations or any country of the Commonwealth.

The largest single unit of all the homes across Canada is "Wynnstay" at Ancaster, Ontario, overlooking a broad sweep of the Dundas Valley, and accommodating 76 patients. On this 103-acre estate, the patients themselves have made a nine-hole golf course. Golf, too, is one of the major pastimes at "Auchmar", Hamilton, where plastic surgery cases convalesce. At "Divadale", Toronto, which caters particularly to patients recovering from bone fractures, many men learn to walk all over again, and joints and muscles regain their suppleness. Bayview Avenue in Toronto also boasts a second unit, "Greenways". Commanding a majestic view of the Niagara Falls and Rapids, "Oak Hall" is a special treatment centre for orthopaedic surgery cases. Down in the Maritimes there is

Speed Cures by Keeping Men Active and Happy

In the beautiful and spacious grounds of "Divadale", Toronto, these patients walk many miles each day as part of their reconditioning program.



Exercise in warm water is especially helpful to orthopaedic patients. In the pool at "Oak Hall", an instructor directs remedial exercises.

Bridge is a lot more fascinating when there's a pretty nurse to make a fourth. Arts, crafts and various hobbies provide additional diversion.

Photographs—R.C.A.F.

"Linkscrest" overlooking an island studded bay at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, while in British Columbia there is "Massey Goolden", located beside the Marine Drive Golf and Country Club at Vancouver, and "Colwood", on Vancouver Island near Victoria.

IN each convalescent hospital, the medical reconditioning program includes carefully planned physical activities ranging all the way from very mild exercises to strenuous competitive sports. Every patient is studied individually by a medical officer and the amount and type of physical activity prescribed and supervised. Patients are "promoted" from group to group on their rate of recovery. When indicated, physical exercises are supplemented by physical therapy treatment including massage, manipulation, heat, electrotherapy, mechanotherapy using special apparatus, and hydrotherapy.

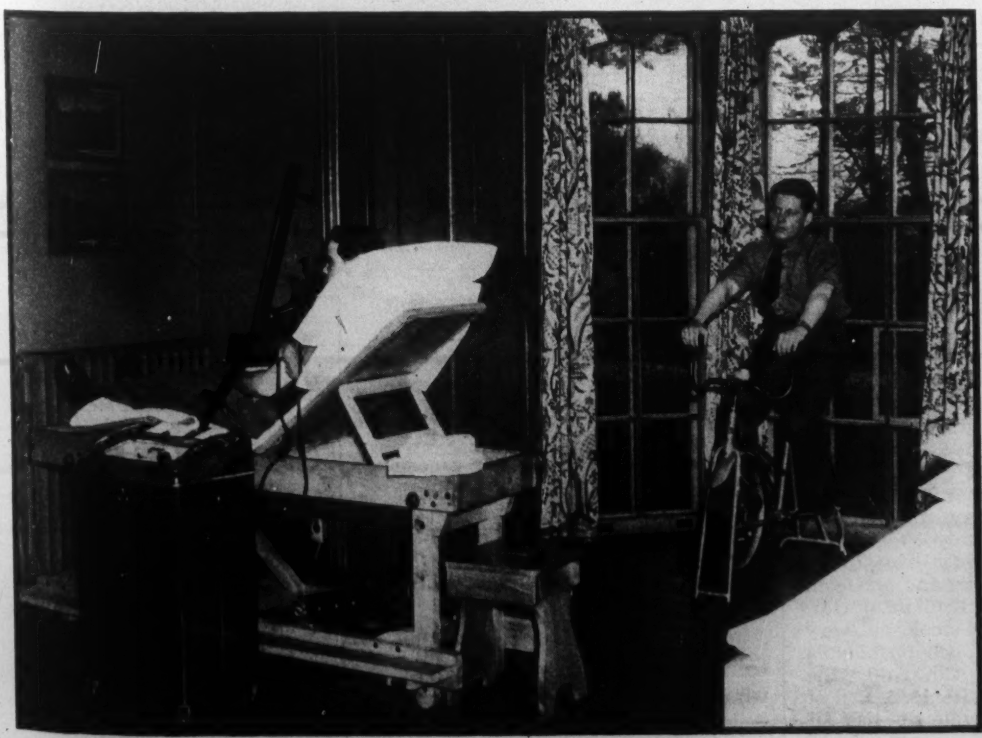
Arts, crafts and hobbies provide the patients with mental diversion and are a means of exercise for particular parts, alternating movement and rest. Included in such activities are woodworking, model making, leather work, plastics, photography and art.

But it is generally recognized that physical exertion in the fresh air and sunshine will increase the tempo of recovery more than anything else. Here "medicine" is disguised in the form of fishing, swimming, riding, archery, sailing, boating, gardening, wood cutting, horseshoe pitching, deck tennis, croquet, curling, skating, skiing and tobogganing.

Facilities, too, are provided for stimulation of the mind. Convalescent hospitals are well stocked with both technical and popular books and publications. Motion pictures, group discussions, lectures, art and music, are included in the educational activities available.

Medical men say that under the R.C.A.F. reconditioning program, which is a new development of this war, but which has already been put to test in many thousands of cases in many parts of the world, two things have been achieved: The time required to restore the patient to vigorous health has been cut dramatically; and fewer people suffer permanent disabilities. The new approach to physical activity and convalescence is one of the good things which has come out of this war.

An informal, homelike atmosphere, the exact opposite of institutionalized care, is just what these lads need after a strenuous day of medical reconditioning.



Electrotherapy and exercise on special apparatus are always available.

Therapeutically speaking, wood-cutting is very beneficial—and popular too.

Any Party Could Win In British Election

By G. W. GORMAN

Not having had an election for ten years, and with seven million new voters on the lists, nobody can estimate very accurately how the general election in Britain will go, says Mr. Gorman in this outline of the British political situation.

The writer is a real "Empire" journalist. He worked for some years in Montreal, has since done the same in many other parts of the Empire, and has recently been on the staff of the Sunday Empire News in London.

He notes that political opinion is very alive to the need of Commonwealth trade and that it is obvious that some machinery will have to be devised to make up for the shortage of dollar credits with which to buy Canadian goods.

London.

THE address of Prime Minister Churchill to the Unionist Party Conference has definitely started the election battle. It sounded the "charge" for the Conservative forces, defined the platform of the party, and has provided the Laborites with a pretty problem by accentuating the differences among their leaders.

It shows also that the Conservatives are all ready with a "caretaker" form of administration to cover the interim period after Labor and possibly also Liberal Ministers have withdrawn from the Coalition Government and before the general election. And it promises renewed "National" Government with non-Conservatives in office even if the Conservatives get a clear majority, but of course with Conservatives in all the key ministerial positions.

The address provided a very strong appeal to the saving classes, with its suggestion of the danger to savings in any violent swing towards Leftism or totalitarianism. And the strategy of the appeal to the service men to "wait till you get home before re-shaping Britain" is nothing short of masterly. Altogether the opposing groups have a very difficult problem, and in the week that has followed the delivery of the address they have found no acceptable reply.

Canada's Interest

Canada has a vital interest in this election, for the economic decisions to be reached by the victorious party or parties must affect the trade and therefore the livelihood of the Dominion. I have interviewed key men in all the party organizations, and their words to me on this subject can be blended into a single formula to which all of them would subscribe: "Whatever postwar planning Great Britain does will have to be considered with relation to the rest of the Empire and Commonwealth. Our economics are closer today than they ever were. The association of the British nations has shown its unanimity in war and it can prove its value in peace. Mutual Aid, a term devised by Canada to advance the interests of the United Nations in war, is not likely to be left out of the peace reckoning."

This first election in 10 years, which will bring to the polls upwards of seven million persons who have never voted before, is expected to be held in September, although June was Mr. Churchill's first forecast (a time unsuited to agriculture.) For 640 seats there will be more than 1,800 candidates, including many young men from the Services, and at least three Canadians. But the influence of Canada in the composition of the next Parliament will not be determined by the number of their M.P.'s (three in the present House of Commons, all Conservatives) but by the importance of Canada as a member of the Empire bloc in the future world struggle for an improved livelihood.

As the last war produced a sweeping change in the character of the Commonwealth through the Statute of Westminster, so this war is destined to advance other progressive ideas in the Commonwealth partnership. Economists, on the eve of an election campaign, look for any new Government, perhaps the present one with a new mandate, which will get to grips with the important question of Empire trade. The existing agreements between the United Kingdom and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, prolonging for four years after the war the state purchase by Britain of Empire primary produce, whether bacon from Canada or mutton from Australia, may be the cornerstones of much larger and closer combinations of trade without restricting the Atlantic "freedoms" of other peoples.

Three principal parties, besides many other groups, will contend for the 615 seats, plus about 25 additional ones resulting from the subdividing of existing constituencies. Composition of the House of Commons today is 351 Unionists (Conservatives), 171 Labor, 47 Liberals divided into two opposing camps, 15 Independents, and the rest split up into eight minor classifications, including three Common Wealth and one Communist.

Internal Confusion

The major parties, of course, combine in the prevailing but uneasy Coalition Government, and when the situation is analyzed we find the electorate provided with some strange positions. The dominant Tories have Right and Middle Wings; the Liberals are determinedly divided; Labor is not too friendly towards the Socialists and suspicious of the Communists. All of them follow one line of reasoning, in fighting the main action on purely domestic platforms. The outstanding division is over controls versus free enterprise, and even here the groups hedge. Generally no party is committed to the fullest continuation of State controls found necessary during war, and none will admit the advisability of a complete return to unrestrained competition.

Canadians may take it that the issues in the election will be the home livelihood of the people, for the organizations realize that the electors, old and new, will have to be approached on the self-interest basis. Employment, social services, housing, taxation, rehabilitation of men and women from the services, education and national defence are primary planks in all party platforms. The Empire and international aspects of postwar planning are subsidiary.

Platforms

Here are some condensed offerings of the parties:

Conservatives:— They will stand on the Coalition war effort and appeal to the property sense of business big and little. Restoration of trade and free opportunity for development along traditional lines of competition underlie the Tory principle of cautious progress. These established features will be amended by concessions to the demand for greater social security, National Insurance being the offset to the Liberal Beveridge Plan. Mr. Churchill's dynamic leadership will pervade the Tory campaign along these lines. There will be a tendency to modification of controls and of taxation.

Liberals:— Under this banner come the Liberals led by Sir Archibald Sinclair who have broken away from the Liberal-National wing (or contend that the Liberal-Nationals have seceded from the old party.) They refuse to continue the political truce and will place candidates in all constituencies, a policy likewise decided by the Laborites. Revival of classical Liberal thought, towards "a world which is at once a fair and free one; a world in which the courage and enterprise of the individual shall have full scope and elbow room" are in this party's offerings. But here again there are some modifications to suit popular taste for quick reforms, as provided by the "Full Employment in a Free World" of Sir William Beveridge.

Liberal - Nationals:—This party, the "Brownies," led by the Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, supports the longer lease of life for the National Administration, not only until the war against Japan is won, but further on into the years of postwar peace planning. Therefore it is identified with the Conservative party. It opposes Socialism as a loss of liberty, believes in a peace with armed strength. Full restoration of civil liberties, fair taxation that will not discourage private thrift, and other projects of a Coalition character are embraced. It insists that this is not the safe time for political change.

Labor:—It puts its trust in the settled program of the international aims. "From a People's War to a People's Peace" is one slogan, with promise of building a better world. Approval of the Beveridge Plan brings the party into close relationship with Liberals on social services. Nationalization of coal mines may be one industrial plank. It makes strong play for Indian self-government, for recognition of the paramount interests of dependent peoples in the Empire in their own areas. There is a demand for closest cooperation with the Labor parties of the Commonwealth, together with a revival of the "Socialist International."

Who will win the election? How will any party victory, or any emerging coalition, affect Canada? All the parties have told me that they simply do not know how the millions of new electors will vote, and on this point it will be interesting to know if Canadians in the services are as apathetic as British soldiers in the Middle East to the formality of application for registration. Only by making them sign the forms as a preliminary to getting pay was a good percentage obtainable.

No party would venture any forecast on the trend of new soldier and civilian political tastes, beyond optimistic hopes for their candidates. The certainty is that the men's interests lie in the direction of reemployment and allowances.

Tory Position Strong

Conservatives are in a strong position with a host of powerful candidates for seats already held. They pin a lot of hopes to the slogan "possession is nine points." They will count much on enthusiasm for Churchill. Shrewd observers have told me that the Tories will lose some seats, but whether enough to fulfill the hopes of Labor is problematical. Labor has the advantage of a very strong organization that has been working industriously for months. The machinery of the Trades Unions is highly polished, and has not been unduly affected by the dispersal of man-power. Most people expect the party to make considerable gains, but it will take a lot to undo that commanding lead of 315 seats plus the 28 Liberal-National seats if they are returned intact against Labor and Sinclair Liberal aggression.

Liberals make up in enthusiasm (I am speaking of the Sinclair group) what they lack in vote-getting organization. They propose to raise the time-tested cry of "it is time for a change." It will be interesting to see if the presence of a woman at the head of the party machine will affect the issue. Lady Violet Bonham-Carter is a very exceptional woman, with the drive and platform power of a man. A brilliant orator, she will be able to make a very strong case against such formidable opponents as Mr. Churchill, the Labor Ministers, the Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown and others, while she has Sir Archibald Sinclair (Secretary of State for Air), the Liberal leader in the House, and Sir William Beveridge to lead the candidates.

Political opinion is that the fullest entry of Canadian primary produce, and increasing volumes of Canadian manufactured goods as the Dominion's industries go on expanding, will not be solely for the United Kingdom to determine. The shortage of dollar credits in Canada, with which to purchase Canadian goods, is certain to continue for some years. Hence it is obvious that Canada itself will have to help in devising some machinery, perhaps a prolongation of cash gifts and Mutual Aid, until the effects of war are diminished, and peace trade brings the sterling bloc into a better paying position. Good will and a Commonwealth spirit are regarded as the chief ingredients in the policy of any party that takes the responsibility of Government next Autumn. I can discover no apathy in the parties on this score.

As for Empire migration the attitude struck by statesmen here today is that the Dominions themselves will set the pace and formulate the policy. The United Kingdom will not attempt to interfere in Dominion affairs on this question, but will be ready for any form of help required, and I know from a canvass of the Dominions Offices in London that scores of thousands of people are ready and eager to settle in the Empire overseas, if they are given facilities.

The man who took Tuberculosis in his stride . . .

A victim of tuberculosis is not necessarily condemned to the life of an invalid, *if two things happen.*

First, the early discovery of the disease . . . and second, the calm and systematic carrying out of the doctor's program of recovery.

Tragically, thousands of people today are carrying early tuberculosis around without realizing it.

For it's not hard to ignore a slight pain in the chest, a constant tired feeling, or a persistent cough. And it's not until they discover their sputum is blood-streaked that many tuberculosis victims see their doctor.

Even then it may not be too late. At first, twenty-four-hour-a-day rest and quiet are essential—the kind of care best afforded by a sanatorium.

It may take a short or long time to build up the resistance the body needs to fight off the disease, and establish the patient on the road to recovery. And after discharge from the sanatorium the real job has just begun.

For it is then that the patient must depend on *himself* to practise the routine already established. He must be careful to have adequate sleep . . . proper diet . . . sensible recreation. He must avoid overexertion. In fact, these are wise precautions for *any* who fear tuberculosis.

Young adults, and teen-age boys and girls—especially the latter—are the most likely victims of active tuberculosis.

Parents should warn their families to be careful of chronic coughers who may be harbouring the germs—many elderly people with "asthma" or "bronchitis" may have the disease.

And, since the surest way to find tuberculosis early is by routine examination, including X-ray, all of us, young or old, should be looked over regularly.

Precautions like these have contributed much to the decline of the tuberculosis death rate. Thirty years ago it was some 220 per hundred-thousand people. Today it is down to 40 per hundred-thousand.

That's largely because of two developments. First modern methods for finding tuberculosis *early.* Second, adequate care for people *after* they have been discharged from the sanatorium—especially those who prematurely think themselves ready to resume an active strenuous life.

To help you understand the importance of early tuberculosis recognition and its later rehabilitation, Metropolitan has prepared a booklet entitled "Tuberculosis." Write for a free copy of this booklet, today.

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The Eighth Victory Loan must be a smashing success! So join the thousands of business men all across Canada who are accepting the responsibility of leadership during this important time. Your reward is in the personal satisfaction of a job well done--and in the sure knowledge you are helping our boys and girls overseas to get their job over with.
Eighth Victory Loan Opens April 23rd.
NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Debate on Security Conference Showed Reassuring Agreement

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

J. F. Flaherty, well-known member of the Ottawa Press Gallery, is "pinch-hitting" for Saturday Night's regular Ottawa correspondent, Wilfrid Eggleston, who has gone to England for a few weeks.

IN THE debate and the vote on the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a permanent United Nations peace and security organization the House of Commons put on as convincing a display of internationalism as the most enthusiastic idealist could wish. The House was in fact the first popularly-elected assembly anywhere in the world to discuss and pass upon the plan and the fact that it approved of it all but unanimously insofar as its "purposes and principles" are concerned is at least an assurance to the rest of the world that Canada will keep in step with the other United Nations in the erection of a peace structure.

There was no real controversy on the basic principles of Dumbarton Oaks nor on the twin propositions that Canada should attend the San Francisco Conference and participate in the work of a new League of Nations constructed on the basis of the plan which is to come before that meeting.

Such controversy as developed related to suspicion on the part of the Progressive-Conservative party of the Government's willingness (1) to collaborate to the maximum degree with the other nations of the British Commonwealth and (2) to pledge full Canadian support including participation in military and economic sanctions to the new international organization.

The Opposition of five Quebec Independent members to participation in the conference served mainly to emphasize the divisions which are known to exist in the anti-war wing of Quebec opinion, for the few Bloc Populaire members under the leadership of Maxime Raymond took the more logical course of supporting a move for the maintenance of peace and left the independents in the position of objecting to Canadian participation as a nation in the council of nations while protesting against our participation in the present war with what they consider something less than national status.

Lack of Knowledge

The debate was remarkably free from the political rancor which developed during the Grey North by-election and which may be expected to crop up again as the general election approaches. Yet it illustrated the need of more continuous and deeper study on the part of members in the field of foreign affairs. The speeches showed that a good number of members were not wholly familiar with the background or the nature of the proposals upon which they were asked to vote. There was, for instance, the front bench member who protested the fact that Canada was not represented at Dumbarton Oaks and saw some deep mystery in it. He was apparently unaware of the circumstances under which the big powers undertook to draft a plan for submission to a general United Nations conference.

Parliament has had comparatively little to do with foreign affairs in recent years but the new Parliament following the election will have a sheaf of important agreements dropped in its lap soon after the election. It will then be time for the House to set about organizing a foreign affairs committee on which representatives of all parties should have an opportunity of working and of making themselves competent spokesmen in that field.

Assuming that the San Francisco Conference is a success the new Parliament at its first session in the late summer will be asked to ratify the charter of the United Nations Organization. It may also be asked to ratify a military agreement under which Canada would place certain specified forces at the disposal of the Security Council of the new organization for use in operations against an aggressor in any part of the world. Actual treaties of peace with the defeated enemy powers will not likely be ready for ratification then but there are other documents relating to international organizations associated with the security body which will be ready. These are: the agreement on a food and agriculture organization, the Bretton Woods monetary stabilization and reconstruction bank agreements and the Chicago Civil Aviation agreement.

Principles, Not Details

In asking the House to approve the "purposes and principles" of the Dumbarton Oaks draft the Government refrained from putting its approval on or asking the House to endorse the details of the proposals in advance. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, however, said acceptance of an organization which did not meet Canadian ideals of perfection might be preferable to rejection and no serious issue was taken with his statement.

Mr. King was less emphatic than other members in his criticism of the voting procedure for the Security Council settled at Yalta and under which one of the permanent members can, in effect, block any application of sanctions against itself. He said this placing of the great powers above the law which applies to the lesser was open to "theoretical objection". Resource Minister Crerar went further and found it a "definite weakness" which he hoped would be removed. Mr. Crerar's view was shared by most other speakers who touched on the point.

There was less general agreement on Mr. King's argument that greater recognition in the proposed organization should be given the secondary powers of which he considered Canada one. While Mr. Coldwell and the C.C.F. speakers were in agreement, Progressive - Conservatives warned against the Canadian delegation standing on its dignity and claiming to lead the secondary or smaller states. The only counter suggestion offered was that of Howard Green of Vancouver South who suggested the permanent seat on the Security Council which goes to the United Kingdom should go to the British Commonwealth as a whole, and that the members of the Commonwealth should each be represented in the assembly. This was treated by Governmental spokesmen as an assertion of the "single voice" policy and as a proposal to which no other country would agree. Mr. King later, without modifying his position that the secondary powers should have more authority, assured the House that the Canadian delegation would not seek to organize or lead any bloc of smaller states against the proposals of the big powers.

The third point on which the Government asserted improvement could be made in the Dumbarton Oaks plan was in making provision for consultation with powers not on the Security Council when they are asked to take serious punitive action against an aggressor. The statement of this point coupled with the emphasis Mr. King placed on the fact that acceptance of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as they stand would not commit Canada to send forces ouside the country at the call of the Security Council provided the official opposition with the groundwork of an argument against any return to pre-war isolationist and "no-commitment" tendencies.

Fear International Finance

Dark suspicions of the machinations of international finance colored the attitude of John Blackmore and the Social Credit group who endorsed the conference and its aims with reservations. Before voting they drew from Mr. King an assurance that their vote would not constitute approval of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements and that the Dumbarton Oaks plan would not involve surrender of any part of Canadian sovereignty.

The combined effect of all this criticism elicited from the Prime Minister a clearer picture of the successive steps leading to the creation of a peace organization and their significance than he had given up to that time. The biggest step was securing agreement of the great powers on a plan. That was started at Dumbarton Oaks and completed at Yalta. The next step is to get as many nations into the organization as possible through participation and agreement on the terms of a charter. That is to be attempted at San Francisco. The issues of military commitments are not to be raised at this stage less they frighten any country away. After the organization is set up, the machinery for the maintenance of peace, including military commitments and the creation of subsidiary functional agencies is to be worked out step by step.

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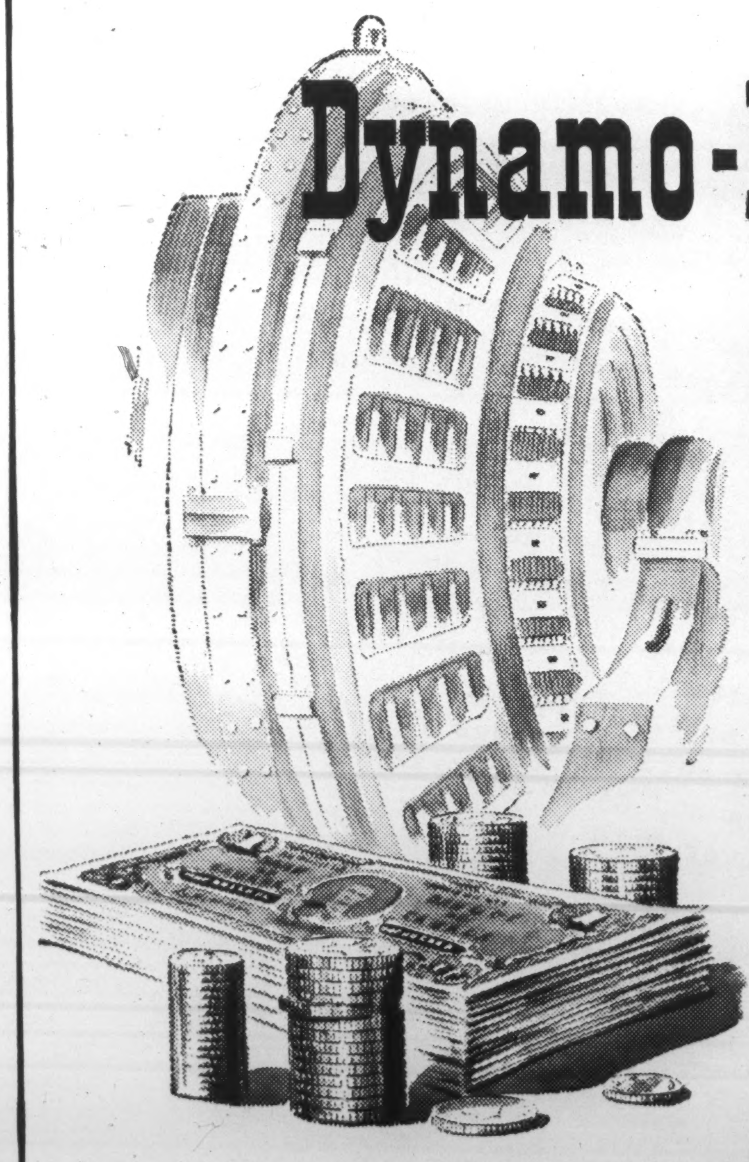

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A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada

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CABLED FROM RUSSIA

Nazis' Postwar Organization is Already In Action In Europe

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow.

AS THE great armies battle on the fronts of Europe in a determined effort to bring to an end the tragedy which devastated the world the curtain is already beginning to go up on the next act in the horrible, nightmarish Nazi play. The Nazis know now they have lost this war but even now they are preparing for the next one. And this preparation is something that must be taken into account. Traces of it can be seen everywhere. Wherever the Germans have been or wherever they have succeeded in establishing open or secret agencies their black hand can be seen, sensed or felt.

But in Germany and in all formerly-occupied countries, and on ostensibly neutral soil, in such countries as Spain, Argentina and possibly Sweden, Nazi groups of assassins and saboteurs will continue to operate. The Nazi virus has become deeply imbedded in the body politic of the world and if the world doesn't act ruthlessly to exterminate it it will gather fruits which will disturb the normal life of mankind for a long time.

Yugoslavia is a good example. During recent weeks the Yugoslav Government has unearthed a wide-spread conspiracy, inspired by Gestapo agencies and operating through intransigent Chetniks and followers of Nedich Etlyotich, which aimed at disturbing the peace of Serbia and making worse the economic and political situation in every way. Investigation revealed that terrorist groups had been prepared in special schools to enter liberated Yugoslavia and work for "civil war and prepare for the German spring offensive." It was their task to disrupt communications, to blow up factories, to disorganize supply routes and by all means possible provoke discontent.

Schools in Austria

A few weeks ago two groups of Mikhailovitch Chetniks with the aid of the German command attempted to cross the Drina river and begin a terrorist campaign. They were intercepted and one group was completely destroyed. The other succeeded in getting a few men over. Explosions and assassinations followed.

In March German planes dropped three diversionary "Troikas" groups by parachute, three of them in the forest near Belgrade. They were quickly eliminated. The Troikas had four radio stations, dynamiting machines, and a great deal of explosive.

At the trials of the captured terrorists the Yugoslav government established that the Gestapo and the German general staff have created a number of terrorist schools in Austria. Students are still being recruited from among the Chetniks and Nedich Etlyotich followers who retreated with the German troops in the face of the Tito and Soviet offensives. One such school operated in the Kaiserwald camp where formerly British war prisoners were interned. The instructors are German officers.

There is every reason to believe that similar specialized schools exist in other regions of Austria, and in Czechoslovakia, Bavaria and elsewhere to prepare cadres for diversionary acts in all countries in Europe. One needn't wonder that the Germans can secure students for their schools. In every country in Europe they managed to obtain some Quislings. And these men have been chosen to go underground and continue there what formerly, thanks to the might of the German army, they were able to do openly. Their aim will be to sabotage the activities of the United Nations, to disrupt food supplies, to provoke internal struggles, to assassinate popular leaders and to attempt to recreate fascist organizations after the terrible fascist debacle of this war.

This is not simply a matter for the future. The attempt to assassinate De Gaulle in Paris is still fresh in our minds. In the depths of the Carpathians German agents are still in hiding, and though cornered they are still carrying out what diversions they can, killing and robbing at every opportunity. In Poland investigations by the security police of the Provisional Government have unearthed many threads leading to Gestapo centres both in Poland and Germany. Almost every day brings news of diversionary acts committed by German agents in Poland.

Piling Up Funds

Where does the money come from to pay for all this? Reserves secured from the former wholesale robbery are now being used, supplemented where needed with funds from Berlin or wherever the German treasury is now located. But the Nazis have made all their plans for the future. *Barron's* has exposed the German financial arrangements. One of its correspondents recently wrote that Argentine gold holdings rose from $353 millions in 1940 to $1 billion in 1944. Spain's holdings have risen from $42 millions to a $104 millions. Switzerland's from $500 millions to $1,040 millions, and Turkey's from $88 millions to $221 millions. To a considerable degree these increases must be accounted for by German transfers of gold, most of which in turn was stolen from the treasuries and from the citizens of France, Holland, Denmark and other European countries. In addition, of course, the Germans have hidden many millions of dollars' worth of gold and jewellery in private safe deposit vaults in all countries still "neutral", and then there are whatever sums they have been able to transfer to the "personal" holdings of their agents everywhere where Allied counter-espionage for one reason or another is hindered or ineffective.

According to the State Department in Washington the Germans removed export restrictions on capital some months ago, and, above all, initiated a mass registration of patents abroad under every guise in order to give themselves control once again of the world patent field in a whole series of most important items in chemical, technical and other fields. It has been suggested that even patents for the component parts of the two weapons V1 and V2 have been registered under various marks in Sweden and elsewhere.

Ruses to Protect Leaders

And in addition to, and above all of this, the Germans are trying to safeguard and maintain as many active Nazi leaders as possible. The Moscow newspaper *Red Fleet* says "To safeguard their leadership, to preserve their capital, and to hide out for the time-being, such are the yearnings of Hitlerites. There are no tricks to which they don't resort. Forged passports, faked deaths, escape to neutral countries in Red Cross trains, transfer of capital by means of sale of trade patents to foreign firms—this is not at all a full list of fascist guiles."

According to the latest reports Himmler himself is in charge of the organization of this system of preserving at least the vestiges of the Nazi hierarchy and organization. It's said that a certain Wilhelm Shepman is his direct agent. Shepman is known in Nazi history as an organizer of sabotage. These same reports suggest that the Germans have invented what they believe to be a clever and possibly foolproof method to preserve at least some Nazi leaders inside Germany. They are creating special concentration camps in which the "anti-fascist" prisoners will all be members of the Nazi party. The camps will be provided with all documents including Gestapo dossiers for each and every internee.

The Russians are taking all of this into account. They propose to exterminate bodily all Nazi leaders and they welcome the cleansing now ending in Bulgaria and commencing in Rumania and Hungary. They can't understand why certain American and British circles should be disturbed at our failure to understand what they see as logical events in the Balkans. They think that every American, Briton and Canadian should be with them in wanting to uproot all and every vestige of fascism, including fascist and Nazi leaders and those who placed them in power and financed them. This is a real problem between the Allies for we, under our conditions, of course have been unable to grasp thoroughly this Russian point of view.

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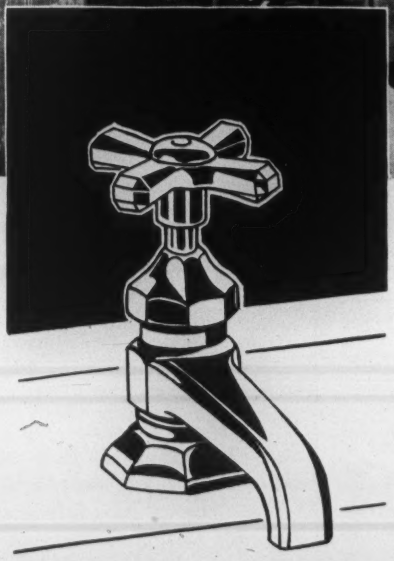

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Only the Wise Are Pessimists, And Only Pessimists Wise

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MRS. Amos sat down in her favorite corner of the living room and deliberately yielded to her sense of contentment. It was she knew a state of mind to be indulged in only occasionally and with reserves. Outwardly she was able to conform to the current belief that optimism of any sort is a form of spiritual inflation that can easily lead to disaster. But privately she occasionally allowed herself small moments of serenity. This was one of them. The children's Easter report cards had been satisfactory, she had a lively and agreeable guest for the week-end, spring had come in with a swift atoning rush, the armies were converging on Berlin.

"Prime Minister Churchill," announced the radio commentator, "has asked the members of the Cabinet to remain on hand over the week-end... There is a feeling in some quarters that news of the enemy surrender may be a matter of days or even hours...Holborn, one of the worst-bombed districts, is preparing to spend over five thousand pounds on the celebration of V-day..."

"Does anybody really believe there will be a V-day?" asked Emily, who was the guest.

"Nobody with any sense," Mr. Amos said. "The Nazis can dig themselves in all the way from Salzburg to Lombardy. Look at the way they've been holding out in Northern Italy. This war isn't going to end with any bang."

"How will it end then?" Mrs. Amos asked.

"Not with a bang but a whimper," Emily quoted cheerfully, drawing out a length of daffodil wool. "Do you remember those articles and illustrations in the magazines just before the war about how the next war would see the end of civilization?" She paused and began counting stitches. "Well, it really looks as if they were right and this is the end of civilization. Did you see those pictures of Cologne...Darn, I must have added two stitches on the shoulder."

"CIVILIZATION hasn't ended here," Mrs. Amos pointed out.

"Oh, well, we're having a period of temporary immunity," Emily said cheerfully.

"There's no particular reason to believe civilization will persist," Mr. Amos said. "As a matter of fact nobody knows how it started in the first place."

"Mesopotamia," Emily said.

"Well, that civilization didn't last," Mr. Amos said. "No civilization lasts because it hasn't ultimately any way of defending itself. Probably the Tower of Babel and its inhabitants was the first city on record to be demolished."

"It doesn't say all its inhabitants were demolished," Mrs. Amos said.

"Oh, well, there'd be bound to be a lot of casualties," Mr. Amos said.

"I don't believe it!" Mrs. Amos said suddenly, "I mean I don't believe that civilization is just a scared rabbit waiting to be gobbled up every thousand years. I think it just changes and survives."

"That's because you believe in Progress," Emily said.

That silenced Mrs. Amos. She knew that only serious non-thinkers believed in Progress, and the silly liberals left over from the Nineteenth Century. Today the wise were pessimists and only the pessimists were wise, and consequently cheerful. Then suddenly she remembered something Emily had said at the time Rommel was overrunning North Africa.."Of course we'll lose control of the Mediterranean"...Well, we hadn't lost control of the Mediterranean for all of Emily; and maybe, in spite of Emily, we might still save civilization.

"We may have to go back to some sort of nomad civilization," Emily said brightly. "The nomads had a civilization of a sort. At least they had arts and crafts and a system of laws. They probably had a better time of it than we have in our hideous over-stuffed civilization. They got around and they had lots of fresh air and community life."

Mrs. Amos said that if we had to go back to a nomad civilization she hoped she would never live to see it. "Because if there's anything I hate worse than living in a tent it's native arts and crafts."

"You won't have to," Mr. Amos said encouragingly. "There won't be anybody left above ground by the end of the next war. No cities certainly. Knocking down cities will be just like shooting fish in a barrel."

MRS. Amos sighed and lit a cigarette. Already she thought she was paying for her moment of incautious optimism. She tried to recapture it but it wasn't any use. Her pleasant colored walls had dissolved and the cold breath of destruction was moving among the ruins. "I don't think much of this conversation," she said, and went over to the bookcase to find something to read..."The Decline of the West", "Darkness at Noon", "Out of the Night", "The Bobbsie Twins at Blueberry Lake"...In desperation she picked up a book of humorous essays entitled "Beside Myself" and went back to her corner. But it wasn't any use. "Beside Myself" wasn't funny. It was just the usual frantic parody of current frustrations, worse even than the conversation of Mr. Amos and Emily..."We'll probably have some sort of sand-hog civilization," Mr. Amos was saying cheerfully; "We'll all take to crawling along tunnels eventually, probably on all-fours, and digging deeper as science discovers new ways of getting at us."

"Oh, well, probably science will discover new ways of curing the bends," Emily said.

Mrs. Amos got up. "If either of you believed half you said you wouldn't sit here laughing about it," she said. "You'd be in church praying or walking up and down the streets carrying sandwich boards."

"We probably wouldn't get any attention either way," Mr. Amos said. "Where are you going?"

"Out to get a drink," Mrs. Amos said, "I need it."

THERE was nothing but a bottle of beer in the refrigerator. Mrs. Amos opened it and poured herself a large glassful. It had a fine bitter wholesome taste and she drank it slowly. After a while she poured another glassful for Emily and Mr. Amos and carried them back to the living-room..."You take the San Francisco Conference," Mr. Amos was saying.

"Excuse me, but do you smell something burning?" Emily asked.

Mr. Amos sniffed. "There is something burning!" he said.

"It's the chair!" they both cried together and leaped toward the chair Mrs. Amos had vacated ten minutes before. Mrs. Amos' cigarette had dropped between the cushion and the arm and had worked itself well down into the webbing. Mr. Amos tried to extinguish it with the spring cushion and when that failed he dragged it towards the doorway, where it stuck. "You'd better call the fire-reels," he said.

Emily appeared suddenly with a kettle of water. She dumped it over the chair and there was a faint fizzle and the fire was out.

"I must have dropped my ash-tray into it when I jumped up," Mrs. Amos said.

"Well, you've ruined a perfectly good chair," Mr. Amos said. He stared at it gloomily, for he hated to see anything ineptly destroyed.

Mrs. Amos began to laugh suddenly. "It's just a chair," she said, "Just a hideous overstuffed chair. What's a chair compared to civilization?"

"You might have burned down the house," Mr. Amos said, and added indignantly, "I don't see what's so funny about it."

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Big Share of Victory Goes to Eisenhower

By HUGH MILLER

We are inclined, Mr. Miller says, not to give enough credit to General Eisenhower. The Supreme Commander has had the final responsibility for victory in Europe. He has made the high military decisions which have brought about the defeat of the Germans. He also has had to take responsibility, and blame, for political decisions which have called for an exceptional degree of statesmanship.

It has been a big job, well done, by a man who less than four years ago was a Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary). Not many others could have done it.

The author is a writer on military affairs who has had good opportunity to study the broad strategy of the war and the men responsible for making it.

THE conquerors of the Rhine—Caesar and Napoleon—are joined by yet another; one Dwight D. Eisenhower, from Texas, general (temporary) of the U.S. army. No one commander, of course, conducts a modern war, or alone plans his campaigns, or leads his troops; in that sense it would be silly to ascribe the triumph of the western battle to any one general, or any one army.

Eisenhower's role has been different. His leadership was not that of rushing bridges ahead of faltering men, nor even the ordering of actual movements in battle; that he left to his chief lieutenants, Montgomery, Bradley, Devers and Coningham. Eisenhower was the captain, the arbiter who overcame the inevitable friction of three distinct nations waging war together.

In the last resource, therefore, it was Eisenhower who had to decide. It was his responsibility. In this sense—and within the limitations of decisions imposed by the Governments—it was his plan that defeated the Germans.

The Supreme Commander has come a long way in four years. On September 28, 1941 he was still a lieutenant-colonel (temporary), Chief of Staff of the Third U.S. Army at San Antonio, Texas, directing manoeuvres between "red" and "blue" forces. But perhaps the most important element that distinguished him was that he had never been engaged in active service before the landing in North Africa. His military thought was not overcast by the experiences of the last war or by tribal conflicts around an obscure frontier.

No "White-Haired Boy"

This is not to say that Eisenhower went to Europe as a white-haired boy who could do no wrong. On the contrary, his success both in his military planning and in the operation of his bi-national command was to a high degree due to his personal modesty and humility. He burned his fingers. His military and political experiences in North Africa were anything but a smooth run of success and from their pitfalls Eisenhower emerged not always unscathed.

But when the test came in France, Eisenhower showed that he had learnt in North Africa what could not be known in Texas: that European politics are deeply rooted and can be ignored only at peril.

After the successful conclusion of the battle of France there was a tendency in some quarters to write off Eisenhower as a negligible factor next to the field commanders who had ably executed the invasion plan. It was suggested that Eisenhower was a kind of political liaison officer, but that military decisions were not his.

But it was Eisenhower who had to face the critical situation after the defeat of the German armies in Normandy. He had been given only limited means; with these he could either reinforce Patton, or let Montgomery clear the Channel coast that was the source of much harm in Southern England. He decided on Montgomery as a priority; Patton came to a dead end.

Again later, when Eisenhower ordered all available air and ground transport for the support of the Arnheim attack, he took a gamble for which he has been criticized. But with the comparatively small forces at his command—his divisional strength was only a third of that available to Foch in the autumn of 1918—it is hard to insist that Eisenhower should have acted differently.

The reasons why the war was not won last October—as Mr. Churchill had hoped—are not yet public. Eisenhower may have contributed his errors to the sum-total that brought about the disappointment. We don't know yet. But if past experience is anything to go by, Eisenhower will also have been among the first to recognize them as such and seek their correction.

Implied Criticism

A third period followed. The frontal assault eastwards of Aachen brought few dividends. Eisenhower has to take responsibility for this policy as he now can take credit for the ultimate success. What turned the scale was probably Rundstedt's offensive which brought the Germans out of their fixed defences and ultimately provided Eisenhower with the opportunity that he had been seeking—and he took it.

There was during this period a considerable amount of implied criticism of the Commander. Certain military circles suggested that the burden of Command is too much for one man, that Eisenhower should stick to statesmanship and political decisions and leave the conduct of the war to others.

Rightly the responsible authorities turned a deaf ear to the clamor. Eisenhower kept his nerve and trust in his subordinates throughout the critical period. His captaincy has had a lot to do with the success of the past few weeks.

It is fortunate that the critics who wanted the Supreme Command divided did not get their way. The personal authority of Eisenhower to make swift decisions is essential.

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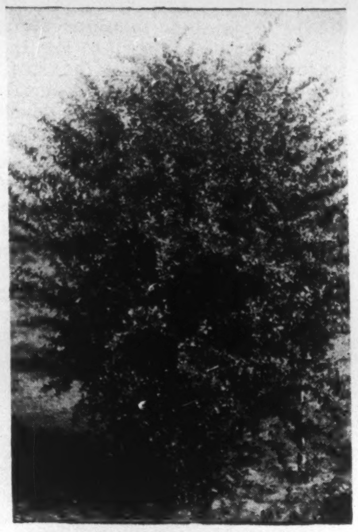

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THE HITLER WAR

Shadows Over Frisco Conference Success Lies In Soviet Hands

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I AM temperamentally an optimist. But when I warned year after year before the war what Germany was preparing many people denounced me as a dangerous militarist. I am quite prepared to hear them say that I am "sabotaging the peace" when I now give my opinion—for what it is worth—that we are counting on far too much from the Big Power peace drafted at Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta, and intended to be formalized at San Francisco.

The past fortnight has brought new indications that Russia will not enter this deal, any more than she has been willing to conclude others with us from 1939 on, except on her own terms. And there are even more indications that the democratic powers are unwilling to frame a world organization on Russia's terms. The realization is very, very slowly spreading among thinking people that, far from there being "one world" today, there are two worlds. Can it do any possible good to conceal the fundamental differences which separate them?

We are constantly thinking of how to devise a freer world, with broader intercourse, freer trade, and regional groupings which will eventually lead to a true world society. Our discussion returns over and over again to how to *democratize* Germany and Japan, and Italy and Spain, and Russia and China; and how to bring self-government more quickly to the people of India, and the Levant, the Netherlands Indies and Africa.

Is it not time we recognized the full implications of the fact that, contrary to this plan of ours, the Soviets have sharply reduced the intercourse of their people with foreigners, inside Russia or in their missions abroad? At Chicago they refused to join in the conference which was to increase the benevolent values of world aerial intercourse and check the malevolent power of the aerial weapon to bring civilization down in ruins.

They smashed the London conference held a few months ago to unify European transport and communications. And they show a very definite tendency to bring a large part of Europe under their complete control, through annexation or the device of puppet governments. Throughout Eastern Europe it is not freedom which is spreading, but totalitarian control and deportations.

In the sharpest contrast with the sweet words of Yalta about joint supervision of all European liberated countries, we see the Soviets hastily consolidating control of this area and formally establishing Poland's new border (or is it theirs?) on the Oder and in Silesia; and striking out in these last weeks of the German War for control of Vienna and Prague, *all before the peace conference.*

Where is the warm co-operation of Yalta in the refusal by the Soviet Government to accept any of our nominees, Mikolajcyzk, Romer, Grabski and others, for the new Polish Provisional Government, while with their other (Lublin) hand they fill the notorious German concentration camps in Poland with the heroic members of the Home Army, now denounced officially as "pro-Nazi" and "enemies of the State"?

Where was Yalta in the procedure in Rumania, where without consultation with us the Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vishinsky, prosecutor in the famous purge trials, installed the very small minority of Communists in full power? In Bulgaria our diplomats have even less freedom of movement or influence than they have in Rumania, and our correspondents less access.

Virtually no news comes out of countries "liberated" by the Soviet armies, except through correspondents taken in occasionally on conducted tours from Moscow, and who must write as always, under the unspoken threat of expulsion. In Yugoslavia their plans go ahead almost as fast, under the able Tito, a Comintern representative of long standing.

Plays Lone Game

And in Finland, for all their apparent restraint in allowing free voting, the Soviets are not doing too badly with a new government in which the Communists will hold 50 percent of the Cabinet seats. It is not hard to imagine which half of the cabinet, with Russia's constant press and radio support, as the Communists had during the election, will run the government.

What one must stress, once again, is that Russia is running her own show. She is securing her own interests in Eastern Europe. In deals negotiated with Churchill and Roosevelt while these leaders could see no way of defeating Germany without the aid of the Red Army, Stalin has obtained "cash-on-the-barrel-head" concessions as to his new frontiers and his sphere of influence, in advance of and without regard to, the formal European peace conference.

His latest move, almost unnoticed by the public in the high tide of our war success, is the denunciation, again without any Yalta consultation or European peace conference adjudication, of his 1925 treaty with Turkey, first friend of the Soviet Union. This carries the clear implication that he is going to demand a new settlement of the Straits question.

With the lack of confidence which all this displays between Russia and the Anglo-American democracies, whilst they have been joined in combatting the German menace, how much hope should one reasonably place in the building of really effective co-operation between them after the war, and a secure world organization? For the San Francisco formula, recognizing Great Power sovereignty in the extreme by its veto provision, depends for success entirely on good will.

Unpleasant Memories

One is forcibly reminded that at the time of the first Quebec Conference, in 1943, after he had received two years of vitally needed Lease-Lend assistance, and our great aid in tying down Japan, in his rear, Stalin showed so little trust of this Anglo-American meeting that he nudged the conferees sharply not to try any shenanigans by withdrawing Litvinov and Maisky, and giving great prominence to the activities of his "Free German Committee."

We hurried to Teheran, where certain bargains, not all fully disclosed yet, were made. When these arrangements were not promptly enough supported in public by Churchill or Eden, there came another sharp "jolt", in the shape of the *Pravda* report about a British separate peace parley with Ribbentrop. Anyone could figure out the inference: that *we* can play at that game. And remembering 1939 we could scarcely doubt it. Churchill hastened to justify the partition of Poland and give British support to Tito.

That display of Soviet confidence in us was only a year and a quarter ago. Have things improved much in the meantime? Against the sweet words of the Yalta communiqué (the Soviets also signed the high-sounding Atlantic Charter, and where is it today?) we have the actual facts of what has taken place in Europe since.

One must respect the conviction of Churchill, Eden and Roosevelt that the most extreme efforts should be made to reach an accommodation with Russia, to avert a future world alignment in opposing blocs, with the threat of a Third World War. But it seems time to ask how much we can pay for this accommodation, whether appeasement will really win it, and whether it holds any real guarantee of peace and cooperation.

We are getting our latest lesson in regard to the San Francisco Conference. Russia demands seats for the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet White Russia, and the attendance of her Lublin puppet regime for Poland (which would imply the recognition of that regime and of the "autonomy" of the Soviet republics) *or else.* Or else Molotov will not come.

Now the matter of personalities is extremely important in Soviet diplomacy. There are very few figures who can speak responsibly for Stalin; perhaps only Molotov in the field of foreign affairs. If he does not attend, that implies that Russia is not going to take the conference very seriously. And this means so much to its success or failure that there is already a suggestion from Washington that it may be postponed.

It is not surprising in itself that difficulties and disagreements should arise over the taking of such an epochal step as the framing of a World Security Organization which will end war. We have no reason to expect that this will be easy to carry out; as has often been said in the past five years, cooperation for

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peace is even more difficult than co-operation for war when you are mutually threatened.

The disturbing thing is the way the Soviets go about things. They don't come to the conference to thresh out the difficulties, and reach the best possible compromise between the various points of view, with due consideration for the many small powers. In the first place, the plan for the new League was laid down by only the Big Three, in secret conference at Dumbarton Oaks. It is a plan tailored for the big powers, and the Soviets have shown themselves very touchy in recent exchanges with the French, over the expressed intention of the latter to seek modifications. Dumbarton Oaks must stand, as is, they insisted.

Is This Democratic?

When one Dumbarton Oaks detail couldn't be shoved down the small nations' throats—the veto privilege which gave Russia a complete out, so that no acts of hers could even be brought up in council for criticism—Stalin agreed to a slight adjustment, made, not in conference with all the interested nations, but again around a table for three, at Yalta. Now she could be criticized, but nothing could be done about it.

Then we have the latest move. She is going to have us recognize the autonomy of two of her constituent republics (and there are 14 more, if the principle is once established), and seat her puppet Polish regime, headed by a man who is a Soviet, and not even a Polish, citizen, or she will not send a serious delegation.

Unless we are to walk blithely into the future, treading the tide of propaganda which repeats over and over again that Soviet Russia is the leading democracy and the fount of all progress, it is time we asked and answered the question: Is Russia interested in a really democratic world organization? And will the small and medium powers swallow the present "tough" plan for a Big Power directorate, under which the little fellows cannot even bring up a topic in the assembly if the big fellows are discussing it in the council, and in any case no one can touch the big fellows?

Is it not a travesty on our hopes and aspirations, and a poor return on our vast investment in this war, to try to sell people such a scheme for securing future peace as being the best available? A scheme which, as Senator Vandenberg points out, does not even mention the ideal of justice, except in the section on a World Court.

Good-will Only Binder

And if this whole scheme is to rest solely on the good will and integrity of the Big Powers, who, while running the little fellows, preserve their own sovereign untouchability in the extreme, would we not do well to see how well their promises are being kept now?

Here is the importance of the Polish affair. It remains, what it has been since 1939, the test case of Allied co-operation and of a decent outcome to the war. We have in black and white the agreement on Poland concluded at Yalta, only seven weeks ago. There was to be a new Provisional Government of National Unity, formed from members of the Lublin group and "democratic" Poles at home and abroad, and free elections, with the participation of all anti-Nazi parties and secret ballot.

This agreement might never have been written, for all the difference it has made. Though the underground government, which has functioned alongside the Government in London, revealed itself to Red Army authorities, against the advice of its colleagues in London, none of its members have been found acceptable for the Provisional Government. In the same way all of the names we have put forward have been rejected by the Soviet Government.

To give an idea of the conditions prevailing in Poland, conditions under which we may soon be presented with the mockery of a "free" election, here are the stipulations which Mikolajcyzk, last year the most acceptable of all Poles abroad to the Kremlin, is said to have laid down before negotiating for the formation of the proposed new government.

(It is extremely important to realize that in joining such a new government, which would then be recognized by Britain and the United States, the Poles would give up their legitimate authority now vested in the London Government, and would signify the acceptance in the name of the Polish nation, of the partition imposed on them. Thus this is a matter of the gravest import, and not just a question of whether a few Poles will willingly risk their lives and reputations to try to work out the Yalta formula, and "make the best of it.")

Mikolajczyk is said to have insisted that before he and his companions could have confidence in the proceedings, persecution of Home Army patriots must cease; deportations of Poles must be halted and the hundreds of thousands of deported Poles in Russia freed, according to the agreement of July 1941; the Soviet political police, the NKVD, must be withdrawn from the country; the elections must not be held while the country is under Red Army occupation or before the Polish forces abroad have returned home; and a strong Allied mission must be guaranteed to ensure that the campaigning and voting really is free.

Two Worlds of Ideas

If the agreement over Poland, which took us three years to secure, is not to be fulfilled; and if there is such a discrepancy between our understanding of the word "democracy" and the Soviet propaganda use of it; and such disagreement over who is to be considered "anti-Nazi" (they insist that the Poles of the Warsaw uprising are "pro-Nazis"); have we not been counting too much on San Francisco?

There is an interesting now-it-can-be-told story concerning the Soviet move to secure recognition of the autonomy of her member republics. During a tea interval at the Moscow Conference, in the fall of '43, Molotov suddenly remarked to a high British authority that he had been much interested in studying British procedure at Versailles.

The Briton pricked up his ears. "In what respect do you mean?" "I mean, how Britain signed the treaty, and then all the dominions signed after her. That gives you a lot of votes. We might do something like that ourselves." (Fair enough warning.)

The British diplomat made a spirited comparison between the full independence and sovereignty of our Dominions, and the situation of the Soviet republics, concluding with the triumphant observation that the latter "hadn't even their own diplomatic representatives." Telling the story just after these had been duly provided, he remarked ruefully, "Now they have. I am the father of the Soviet "Commonwealth!"

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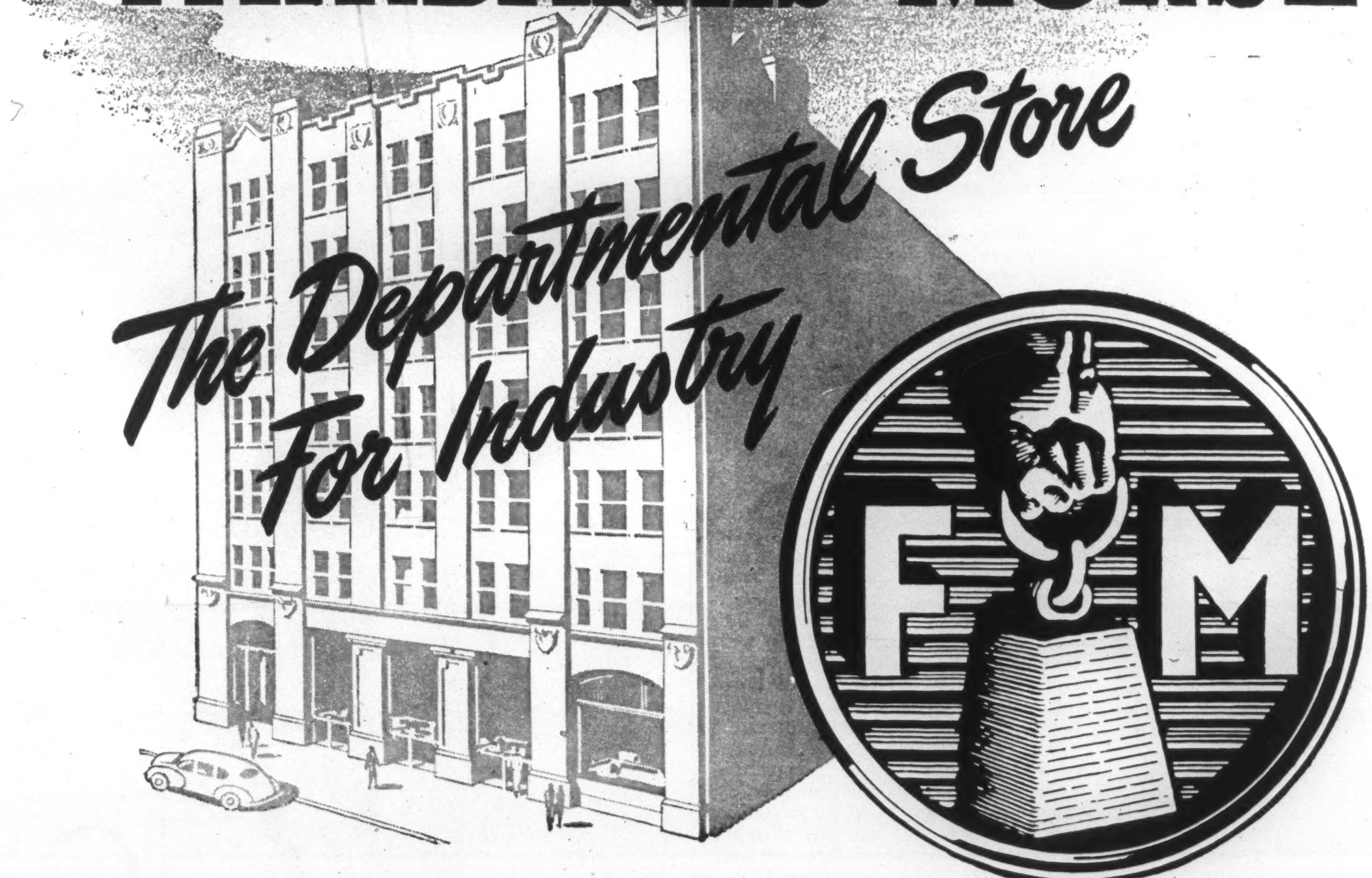

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One Side of War Never Makes the Headlines

By LIEUT. M. D. KIRK

Here is the war, not in terms of fronts, offensives and thrusts, but of the actual experiences and reactions of the ordinary fighting man. Written by a Canadian who is taking part in the great offensive now in progress along the Rhine, it's the war from the eyes of the little fellow and it shows what he undergoes as one small part of the great fighting machine whose progress is reported daily in the headlines.

I CAN RECALL now the days spent moving up to the battle, through the incredible mud and desolate wastes of the Rhineland battlefield. Looking back and ahead, I could see the long files of infantrymen of our regiment, their tin helmets bobbing slightly as they ploughed along the roadsides. We were loaded down with weapons and ammunition and often too tired even to curse.

Usually we took up positions at some burnt-out farm and dug in. Often the house was still smouldering, and if Jerry wasn't sniping or shelling, we could have fried an egg or two on the embers, that is, if there were still some poultry left.

The scene was usually gruesome. Dead cattle and dead German soldiers littered the fields and yards, mute testimony to our terrific artillery fire. Some livestock, still alive, wandered aimlessly about, their flanks filled with shrapnel. Only the hogs flourished here, for now they had plenty to eat. We observed how well-stocked the German farms had been, with the loot of once-occupied Europe. This was in sharp contrast to the impoverished Lowlands.

Nothing had escaped the great barrage. Trees, barns and hedges were smashed and torn, and the fields pockmarked with shell craters. It was a surrealistic portrayal of death.

In the dirty cellars where platoon headquarters were ordinarily established we often found the household's goods, which had been quickly stored away before the occupants had fled. We failed to see any evidence of Goebbels' recommended scorched earth policy. As often as not German soldiers had looted their own countrymen's dwellings. Little escapes the greed of passing armies.

Strange Devotion

Pictures, books and symbols always indicated a devotion to National Socialism and Catholic Christianity, however incompatible the two may be. If the parlor were left unburnt, quite often we found a portrait of Hitler hanging adjacent to a painting of Christ.

In these forward areas we sometimes witnessed a Canadian infantry attack. Amid the endless roar of the big guns, they moved forward in files across the smoky battlefields, till lost to view in shellbursts. Soon the prisoners began to come back, arms above heads, dirty, dejected, evil-smelling. Our Red Cross jeeps went careening across the fields, bringing back the wounded. Often civilian refugees appeared, running across the fields waving white flags, or trudging down the roads pushing wheelbarrows of salvage. They were a pitiful lot, mostly old women, mothers carrying babies or little children, saucer-eyed with fear.

Occasionally German women would return to the houses we occupied and try to salvage valuables from the rubble and confusion, just as we saw the Englishwomen doing in London not so many months ago. They never spoke, and their eyes were glazed with sheer misery.

Sooner or later, in these forward positions, we would be shelled and mortared. The whine and crump, the tinkle of falling slate and mortar became familiar sounds, but we never got used to it. Each time we heard the whistle we would stop—this one might be ours.

But we pulled out preparatory to our attack, and billeted for four days in a row of houses next to a prisoner-of-war cage. The latter was constantly filled and every day the prisoners were set to digging graves in the new Canadian cemetery. There were only two graves when we first arrived, but before we left rows of crosses met the eye. As we wandered down along the rows, looking at the names, always there was someone we knew. Perhaps he had lived up the street back home, or he had been on the same army course back in England. No poppies here—just mud, roaring heavy guns and a chill wind blowing from the Rhine that rustled the bushes sadly.

Then one day detailed orders came through and we moved to the area from which the great assault was to commence. How vividly I remember it: a vast assembly of tanks, covering many acres, only half-visible in the dusk and the cold rain. The men stood about shivering and wet. This time, though, we were to ride. Mail came up, and each of us drew apart from the crowd to read and to think.

How vast the battle was! Each of us, taken singly, was of little account in the great operation to come. Yet each had a private life of his own that was so important—his home, his friends, his womenfolk and children. I watched one Canuck. Perhaps the letter was from his wife and described in glowing terms his three-year-old son. Perhaps he had never seen the little fellow. He raised his eyes, looked eastward toward the Rhine, but his thoughts took him home. He felt that apprehensiveness that besets us all before the battle, for some will not come back.

In Battle

With full darkness came the order to mount, and soon, with a great rumble, the avalanche of armor started off, accompanied by enormous artillery fire that approached the volcanic. As we smashed into enemy lines the air was aflame with tracer bullets, flares and explosions. Everywhere farmhouses were burning, silhouetting our tanks against the fires in an awesome manner.

Our company objective was reached and taken with little opposition.

One of our tanks had gone astray the previous night, and its failure to reach the objective had left us short of ammunition. A soldier without ammunition is quickly demoralized, and as Jerry discovered our weakness he grew bolder.

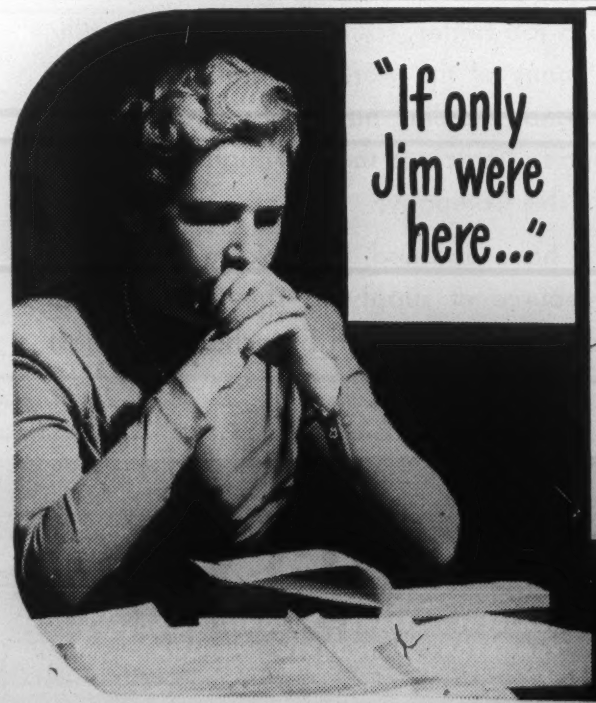
For each of us it was an endless succession of hair-breadth escapes from snipers' bullets and exploding shells.

When darkness came the enemy moved in closer, so close we could hear their guttural talking and see their high-domed helmets, momentarily outlined against the sky. No flares now. They were in our forward trenches, using cup grenades. We pulled back in desperation.

At that moment fresh men and weapons arrived, and we surged forth again, shooting and killing. The enemy hadn't expected this renewed vigor. Fighting in the dark is dirty. You can't see your foe, but he can hear you because you are moving. It's brutal chance. That is the time you discover who are the good men of the platoon.

Jerry left many casualties in his retreat, for we had caught him in our fire while he was fleeing across the fields. Wearily we turned to the care and evacuation of the wounded. Soon we would read the official report:

"A local counter-attack was repulsed."



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Enemy Patent-Holders May Have Riches Due

By R. F. LAMBERT

Britain has permitted the use of enemy patents during the war but, unlike the United States, the use has only been granted at fair commercial rates and the money collected is being held by the Custodian of Enemy Property. Nearly 2000 licenses for the use of enemy patents have been granted and a large sum of money has now been collected. Disposition of this money will be up to the Peace Conference and it is not unlikely that it will be handed over to the owners of the patents.

London

BRITISH industrialists using enemy inventions are piling up large sums of money that may one day make the fortunes of the enemy subjects who patented the inventions in this country.

This is brought about by the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act of 1939, which gives the Comptroller-General of Patents the power to grant firms a licence to use enemy patents if he thinks it in the national interest to do so. But, except in a few special cases, these licences are granted only at fair commercial rates, and the money has to be paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Exactly how much is involved is not known, but since nearly 2,000 applications for the use of enemy patents have been made during the war and the large majority granted, it must now amount to a considerable sum.

What will happen to all this money will be decided at the Peace Conference, and it is not unlikely that it will be handed over to the owners of the patents, provided, of course, that the enemy Powers make similiar payment for British inventions patented with them. Something like this was done after the last war.

Before granting a licence, the Comptroller must hear the case of any interested party, and the enemy owner may be represented by the Protecting Power. A substantial number of applications have been turned down. However, the Comptroller's policy is to encourage the use of enemy inventions, and hundreds have been used in the factories turning out guns, planes and tanks. If the British Government wishes to use an enemy patent in the Royal Ordnance factories or elsewhere, no fee is payable.

A firm is not allowed to obtain a licence because it wishes to prevent its competitors making use of the invention, as was done in peacetime, and if the Comptroller finds that it is not using the patent in the national interest he may revoke the licence he has granted. He may also alter the terms of an exclusive licence to allow other firms to use the invention. Great care is taken to ensure that information about these patents does not get abroad.

What is perhaps even more surprising is that an enemy subject can patent an invention in this country today, provided his country signed the international Convention of 1907. The registration, of course, would have to be done through a neutral, and he would not receive the usual certificate. His patent, moreover, would be subject to the provisions in force regarding the use of enemy property, and he would not get any money for it till the war ended. But if a British industrialist had taken out a licence in the meantime, he would then stand a chance of receiving a tidy sum. The Comptroller, however, may refuse an application from an enemy if he thinks it in the national interest to do so.

Riches for Hitler

The law regarding copyright is very similar to the patent law, and large sums have piled up in royalties from enemy books published during the war. In 1943 no less than 92 requests to use enemy copyrights were made and in 1941 there were 76 requests. Hitler would be a rich man if he were at liberty in England today, because the sale of "Mein Kampf" has run into thousands, and the Custodian has received the usual percentage on every copy sold. But possibly the Fuehrer will be in no condition to enjoy this honestly earned money.

Whether other enemy authors will receive their royalties is open to question. It will be remembered that before the war Germany did not allow British writers to withdraw the royalties earned by their works in Germany, although they could spend the money over there. Several of Bernard Shaw's plays have been performed in Berlin during the war, and if he does get the money it will no doubt help him considerably with his postwar income tax.

It is not only enemy patents for which the Comptroller has the power to grant a licence. He may also grant one in respect of patents owned by subjects of enemy-occupied countries for as long as the enemy continues to occupy their countries. The terms are the same, and in this case there can be little doubt that the owners of the patents will eventually receive their reward.

The British course on patents is different from the United States, whose way of dealing with enemy patents is much more drastic. They are held by the U.S. Alien Property Custodian, and by paying a fee of fifteen dollars, an American can obtain a royalty-free non-exclusive licence for the life of the patent. Similar licences are granted for patents registered by subjects of enemy-occupied countries, except that after the war royalties at commercial rates will have to be paid.

In this way America has enormously increased the use of enemy patents in industry. There are about 45,000 registered, and many thousands of licences have been taken out, particularly in the dye, metal and chemical trades. Some of the patents were secret processes which surprised American business men considerably, and enabled them to improve their methods of turning out armaments.

The greatest number of enemy inventions being used by both Britain and America are of German origin. One of them enables armor plating to be cut ten times as fast as the method previously used, and aluminium for aircraft to be shaped even faster. Other patents relate to dehydration and electrical control of railways.

Secret Processes

Naturally Germany had many secret processes before the war which she would not have dreamt of patenting in potential enemy countries. Nevertheless, her need of foreign exchange was so great that she may have done things that she now regrets. To what extent the enemy is using our own inventions against us we shall not know till after the war.

On the whole, the powers conferred on the Comptroller here have benefited the country by breaking down a good many exclusive licences and allowing the inventions to be more widely used. It will be interesting to see whether this leads to any alteration in the patent law after the war.

Although Italy has not as many commercial processes patented in Britain as Germany has, she has a large number of artistic designs, which come under the same law. Manufacturers who reproduce these designs have to pay royalties, which now aggregate a considerable sum. Royalties may even have to be paid on enemy-registered trade marks, although the Comptroller may suspend these in certain circumstances.

Every day that the war has lasted more and more money has been paid to the Custodian of Enemy Property in this country, and its disposal is going to cause a great deal of heartburning when the war is over.

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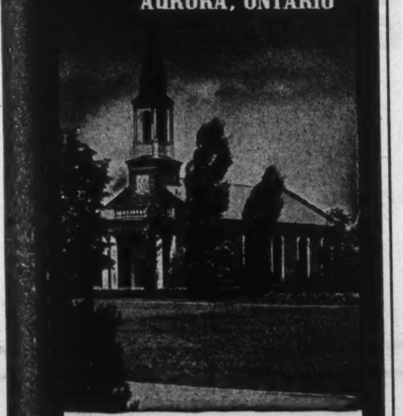

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Criminal Law Will Do For War Criminals

By DR. B. ECER

The writer, who is Czechoslovak Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, in a series of questions and answers gives his views on the legal issues in punishment of war criminals.

Dr. Ecer disagrees with those who, particularly in Britain, recently took the stand that many war criminals couldn't be punished because they hadn't committed any crime against established law. He claims that they can be punished under the criminal law of the countries in which the crime was committed. This was the procedure proposed after the last war.

Regarding the outlooks of the "East" and the "West" on punishment, Dr. Ecer says there is a difference of opinion but that privately many Commission representatives agree with the Soviet view.

WHAT do the Russians regard as "war crimes"?

Professor Trainin, a leading member of the Soviet Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, published a book in 1944 entitled "The Criminal Responsibility of the Hitlerites," which can be regarded as the best expression of the Soviet point of view.

He gives a wide conception to the definition of what are war crimes.

He states that "the monstrous peculiarity of this war" lies in the fact that "enormous masses of people, armed according to the last word of technical skill, are engaged in planned and organized gangster-like attacks, exterminating the inhabitants of the invaded countries, plundering and destroying towns and villages, robbing and annihilating the national cultural values." He calls Hitler's aggression "State-organized banditry."

Then he establishes the following classification of international crimes:—

(A). Attacks on peaceful relations between nations.

1. Aggressive acts.
2. Propaganda for aggression.
3. Conclusion of agreements for the purposes of aggression.
4. Violation of agreements serving the cause of peace.
5. Provocation for the purpose of disturbing peaceful relations between States.
6. Terrorism.
7. Maintenance of armed gangs (fifth columnists).

(B). Crimes connected with the conduct of war.

1. Crimes against prisoners of war and wounded and sick soldiers.
2. Crimes against the life, health, honor and property of peaceful inhabitants.
3. Destruction of towns and villages.
4. Destruction or robbery of material or cultural values.

This classification clearly pins guilt on almost everyone who played a leading role in the Nazi system.

Is there any difference of opinion between the Soviet Government and the other Allies with regard to the two groups of crimes?

There is certainly a difference of opinion, but, without betraying any secret, I may say that an overwhelming majority of my colleagues on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, if not all, have expressed in private conversations with me the same opinion as Professor Trainin.

Soviet Holds All Responsible

Who, in the eyes of the Soviet Government, are to be held criminally responsible for the crimes enumerated by Professor Trainin?

The answer is a very simple one—everyone who committed such a crime. But you know some articles have been published in Britain arguing that Hitler, for instance, cannot be tried and punished, because he did not commit any crime. One lawyer published a letter arguing that the leading Nazis have merely broken a law which is still only an abstraction of law, the law of nations. In my view that argument is a wrong one. If Hitler orders that a village in Czechoslovakia shall be exterminated, the men shot, and the women and children sent to concentration camps, he violates not "an abstraction of law," but the criminal law of Czechoslovakia. By ordering such crimes in any invaded country, Hitler and the leading Nazi criminals have committed crimes according to the criminal laws of the invaded countries, for which they can and ought legally to be punished.

British Law Broken?

Then is it true that Hitler and the chief criminals have not violated any British law, as some lawyers insist?

I am not an expert on British criminal law, but in my humble opinion they have violated British criminal law. They have ordered, for instance, the indiscriminate bombardment of the civilian population by flying bombs and rockets, publicly stating that they were using these weapons as an instrument of terrorism.

Reprisals and terrorism against a civilian population are forbidden by international law, and are, according to the criminal law of the affected country, crimes.

In fact, Hitler, his Government, and his High Command, who ordered the flying-bomb and rocket attacks, have ordered crimes of mass murder to be committed in England, and by doing so are criminally and personally responsible as murderers for the deaths of all men, women and children killed in the attacks. They are responsible for these crimes according to the English criminal law, and in my opinion they could be tried in England by English courts because the crimes were committed in England, and the jurisdiction of English courts is based on the so-called territorial principle.

Each country in which crimes ordered by Hitler and other criminals were committed is, according to its criminal law, authorized to try them, but it would naturally be embarrassing if all sought to do so. Who should have the priority?

To avoid complications the United Nations War Crimes Commission suggested the establishment of a United Nations War Crimes Court, to which each Allied State would transfer its jurisdiction in respect of the arch-criminals. It is a simple idea, legally possible, technically easy to be realized. It was the leading idea of similar American proposals in 1919.

But to come back to the original question, I should like to say that the Soviet experts, especially Professor Trainin, drew up a list of groups of German criminals on the basis of the

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From the address of A. N. Mitchell, President, The Canada Life Assurance Company, at the 98th Annual Meeting.

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War Criminals? This is what the Russians found at Rostov when it was recaptured in 1943. In the courtyard of one prison were found over one thousand bodies of civilians who had been killed by the Germans, in their ruthless plan to leave nothing behind that would be of the remotest value to the Russian army. Of these, 350 were women and children. According to Soviet penal law the murder of civilians or war prisoners is a crime, for which "personal punishment" can be exacted, not alone upon the perpetrators of these crimes, but upon Hitler and other Nazi leaders who inspired and authorized such massacres. Russia has not forgotten her civilian dead in this war and is determined to exact the fullest measurement of punishment upon higher-up war criminals.

general rules of Soviet Criminal Law.

He formulated the question as follows: "What groups, what men, should be regarded as the inspirers, organizers, helpers and perpetrators of Nazi crimes, and bear the penal responsibility for them?" Then he summed up the classes to be punished thus:—

1. Hitler and his Ministers, the leaders of the Nazi Party, the commanders of the German Army. These are organizers and perpetrators of the crimes.

2. The leaders of industry and finance. These are organizers and "aiders and abettors."

3. The actual individual offenders.

In his final speech at the Kharkov trial the Public Prosecutor stressed the criminal responsibility of Hitler and his associates. He said: "Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, Himmler and their kin are the chief inspirers and organizers of the massacres and crimes committed in Kharkov, Krasnodar and other towns."

In the verdict, the tribunal recorded that "the German troops, under the direct instructions of the Hitlerite Government, despite the international conventions on the rules of war signed and ratified by Germany, savagely exterminated the civilian Soviet population."

Basis for Agreement

Is there any difference between "East" and "West" as to the groups of German criminals to be punished?

The Allied declarations do not deal in detail with the various groups of Axis criminals, as Professor Trainin does, but I think that the rules of English criminal law concerning "principals in the first or second degree," accomplices, and especially the law ruling conspiracy, would be a sufficient basis for reaching similar conclusions to those the Soviet document reached.

Could you say what is the opinion of the "West" in respect of Hitler, Mussolini, and others of high position?

Some politicians and a few lawyers are playing with the idea that the arch-criminals with Hitler at the head should be punished not by criminal courts but by political decision.

Have they forgotten that the so-called St. James's Declaration of January 13, 1942, signed by representatives of nine occupied countries, promised the punishment of all war criminals through "the channel of organized justice"? Also that on October 12, 1942, President Roosevelt stated that "the ringleaders and their brutal henchmen must be named, apprehended, and tried in accordance with the judicial processes of criminal law"?

I would draw your attention also to a statement made by Lord Simon in the British House of Lords on December 7, 1943, in which he called Hitler a "maniac and a murderer." This fact that the arch-criminals are "murderers," is a public secret.

Therefore they should be treated and punished as murderers and not have the privilege of political treatment which could create the myth of political martyrs. There is no moral or legal reason to separate them from their subordinate bandits and murderers.

There is really no substantial difference between "East" and "West" as to the groups of Germans to be punished for the "war crimes" in the wide sense of the word, except perhaps one group. The Soviet experts regard as a special group of criminals the leaders of industry and finance who are, in their opinion, "aiders and abettors" of the attack on mankind. We may perhaps expect in respect of this group some protests from industrial and financial leaders in Allied countries who were in commercial relations with them, supplying Germany, through them, with war material and money and so helping Germany to re-arm.

What law is to be applied according to the Soviet experts?

This problem is causing headaches to some of our legalistic experts. The terms of reference of the United Nations War Crimes Commission announced on October 7, 1942, referred to the "laws and customs of war"; thus to the international law. But international law is in itself an inoperative law because it does not provide, with a few exceptions, personal penalties.

The Moscow Declaration of November 1, 1943, laid down that war criminals would be tried according to the laws and by the courts of the liberated countries in which the crimes have been committed.

The Kharkov trial was conducted in accordance with this principle. The indictment charged the defendants with crimes in accordance with the laws of the Soviet Union. According to Soviet Penal Law, the murder of civilians or war prisoners is a crime. But such murder is also forbidden by international law, the "laws and customs of war."

Is there any difference between "East" and "West" in the question of what law is to be applied?

No. The line adopted in 1943 in Kharkov was the line recommended to the Allied Governments after the first world war by an inter-Allied commission similar to our United Nations War Crimes Commission.

But the Allies of 1914-18 did not follow the advice of the commission, and entrusted the punishment of the German war criminals to the German Supreme Court in Leipzig. The result was complete disaster.

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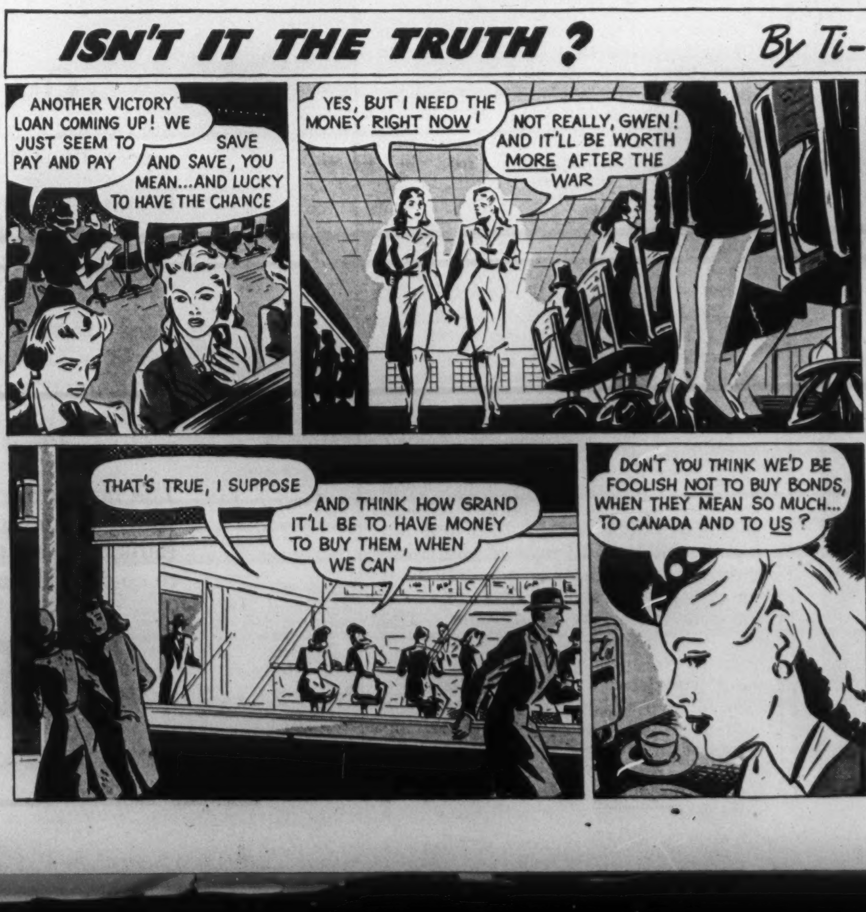

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"New York, New York Is a Helluva Town!"

By DON STAIRS

The writer, back from one of his occasional trips to the American metropolis, presents his customary round-up of gossip on current mid-town shenanigans. Washington has been trying to get citizens into their beds at midnight. But Mayor LaGuardia (the Little Flower) is still defiantly cracking back "Curfew shall not ring tonight" — or at least until 1 a.m.

OZZIE, Chip and Gabey, three pleasure-hunting sailors on a 24-hour leave, open the show "On The Town" with a melodious anthem that is the title of this piece. As the curtain finally falls the exhausted tars may be observed trudging their way back to the Brooklyn Navy Yards from whence they came, chastened and subdued, but still chanting the same curtain-raising tune. Visitors who roam the pavements of New York, The Nation's Playground, may agree with the boys.

Another may be James Byrnes, the "assistant president" of the U.S. who is responsible for slapping a midnight curfew on the night spots and who perhaps had the big city mainly in his thoughts. By the furore which he has aroused he may, by now, be sharing the bluejackets' profanely expressed opinion. Canadians who have heard brief reports of this tempest may wonder what it is all about.

Originally, it seems Washington wasn't quite sure what its chief reason was for trying to deal with the frenetic fringe of American citizenry that prefers to revel through the early a.m. hours. Unfortunately they overlooked calling in their public relations experts, that is if they have any. The most widely touted version is, that it was to improve the morale of the men in the services. Oddly enough the prohibition took the form of a "directive". In Canada this might have been an Order-in-Council with appropriate penalties. But the American method is to depend primarily on a favorable and patriotic public opinion for its enforcement. Violations are punished by devious methods, such as cutting off the supply of coal, electric current, etc.

The result was terrific traffic congestion around 12 midnight in midtown as patrons of the night clubs and theatres in various stages of alcoholic torpor started for home. Hundreds of workers were laid off as the night clubs moved their entertainment hours back a bit and shortened up their shows. The theatres began to lose customers to the night clubs. A trend to illicit speak-easy drinking developed, and alcoholic hilarity was also driven back into hotel rooms and elsewhere. This reporter one night detected parties vigorously in swing on both sides of his room.

Didn't Support Mayor

Mayor LaGuardia, with his eye on the approaching mayoralty contest, tried to get Washington to ease things for Manhattan, but nothing doing. So he, to earn some political kudos and quite on his own, proclaimed an hour of "tolerance" and made the curfew one a.m. for night clubs and four a.m. for bars. But Washington moved swiftly with counter-measures. The Army and Navy promptly proclaimed all night clubs and taverns "out of bounds" for service men and women after 12 midnight. Then the cabarets, hotel and tavern keepers becoming alarmed at the political brawl developing and giving the mayor a complimentary pat on the back, piously and patriotically manoeuvred themselves back onto the side lines because they feared the potent "black jacks" that Washington could wield on recalcitrants. They patriotically announced that if the men of the services couldn't "liquor up" after curfew neither could civilians. The mayor, who is in wrong any way with New York State Republicans, has also seemed to lose face with Washington and President Roosevelt because of this rumpus and now looks like an outsider when nomination time rolls around. And that to this minute is the news on *this* battlefront.

Shows Still Booked Up

Mention of the theatre suggests that Canadian visitors will find much to their liking this spring when they go shopping for theatre tickets. But seats for the hit shows must still be reserved many weeks in advance. Here are the plays on the "hit" list: "Harvey", "The Hasty Heart", "I Remember Mama", "The Late George Apley", "The Voice of The Turtle". Musicals: "Bloomer Girl', "Oklahoma", "On The Town", "The Seven Lively Arts", "Song of Norway", "Up in Central Park" and a brand new one "The Firebrand of Florence".

Incidentally, New York's theatre license commissioner tried a new form of censorship quite recently by the device of denying a theatre license to a show he didn't personally approve of. He also threatened to cancel the licenses of others if they didn't clean up. But an aroused public opinion challenged such action until and unless a show had its day in court and there had been a jury conviction on the charge that the play was obscene, indecent, immoral or impure. The row was brief but furious and the license commissioner and the mayor were squelched. The commissioner also faces a $2,000,000 lawsuit by the sponsors of "Trio", the first play he attacked and closed up.

Of all the shows running, "Oklahoma"—celebrating its second year after having grossed over $3,000,000—is admittedly tops. But this reporter and milady had the experience of being able to compare "Oklahoma" with another hit musical, "Bloomer Girl," by attending successive performances. "Oklahoma" is, of course, fortified by reason of its being a Theatre Guild production. The music is by Richard Rogers, the book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II, the production is under the direction of Rouben Mamoulian with choreography by Agnes DeMille, and that is a line-up hard to beat. You have the makings of a magnificent opus of melodious Americana in a sunshiny and happy blend of music, lyrics and terpsichore.

"Bloomer Girl"

But this reporter also had a happy recollection of "Bloomer Girl" in its opening week last October. We both voted "Bloomer Girl" our choice. Whether it was due to the added attractiveness of lovely Celeste Holm, the star, the antic dancing of Joan McCracken, or the seemingly more romantic melodies we don't know, but whatever it was the audience seemed much more demonstrative and definitely more reluctant to part company with the players as the curtain fell.

"The Voice of The Turtle," which employs a cast of only three people, is still playing to standing room only and included that talented, theatrical craftsman Elliott Nugent. He is not only an actor but playwright, producer and director. He played the part of the harried professor in "The Male Animal" and did you know that he directed that swell technicolor "Up In Arms" with the zany Danny Kaye? In "The Voice of the Turtle" he is to be found as a soldier on week-end leave, hard, sophisticated but altogether attractive. By a fluke he is catapulted into the apartment and company of the attractive and appealing Sally Middleton (Betty Field). The story concerns his week-end incalescence from Friday afternoon to late Sunday afternoon in the close intimacy of kitchen, dining room and boudoir and I assure you the dialogue is engagingly and devastatingly frank. It is superb theatrical entertainment and one may well speculate on what might have passed through the mind of the theatrical license commissioner if he had had to draw up an indictment against it as being obscene, indecent, immoral or impure.

Of an entirely different character is "The Hasty Heart." It is produced

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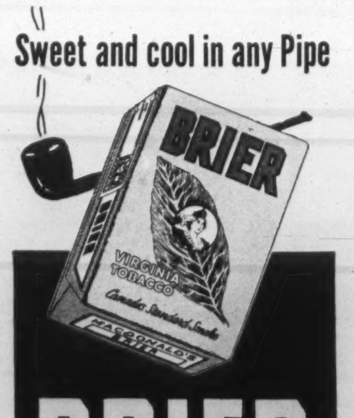

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by the sponsors of "Life With Father". As milady settled into her seat she spied the program note "The entire action takes place in a convalescent ward of a British General Hospital in the rear of the Assam-Burma front." She grumbled that she didn't see how half a dozen wounded soldiers and a nurse could produce anything that would amount to much as theatrical entertainment, especially of the Times Square variety. However, it is one of New York's best comedies; the background a poignant story of the transformation of the soul of a self-centred Scottish staff-sergeant of the Cameron Highlanders who was projected into the ward entirely unaware that he had only two weeks to live, while his companions had been told the truth so that they might help him through "the valley of the shadow." If it should reach a Canadian theatre don't miss it.

"On The Town"

Another musical that has captured New York's fancy is "On The Town." The only familiar name connected with it, that of Sono Osato, the ballerina who shot to the top in the New York run of "One Touch of Venus". It is the joyous story of three sailors let loose from Brooklyn Navy Yard to spend a 24-hour leave in New York City. It is gay, lively and has a quite literate book and lyrics. The music is neither "sweet" nor "hot" but original, attractive and melodious. It is one of a sequence of new musicals that have discarded the routine and conventional chorus-girl and chorus-boy line-up and have made good use of the modern ballet. This is a "must" on any New York visitor's list.

Despite the O.P.A., New York hotel and restaurant meals are, on the whole, higher in price and portions are smaller. Don't forget if you want to experiment a bit that the *Evening Sun* always carries a long list of places to dine. When feet tire with window shopping a bus ride up Riverside Drive is still a palliative. If it is a clear, sunny day, take a Madison Avenue bus downtown to South Ferry and view the Manhattan skyline from the deck of a Staten Island ferryboat. Ten cents will enable you to cross the bay and back again, consuming about an hour and a half. Bus No. 15, northbound on Fifth Avenue with a transfer after you cross the East River, will take you for an hour's ride out to La Guardia Field where you may watch not only the small inter-city planes, but the big Atlantic stratosphere liners and Pan-American clippers come and go. On April 1st the T.W.A. has scheduled a daily 4-engine strato-liner service between California and New York 14 hrs. and 35 mins. elapsed time one way. A competing line has since announced a 6½ hours similar service when new planes are ready. New York may be a "helluva town"—but, oh, what a time the visitors have!

THE LONDON LETTER

Soon No Clothes to Buy, Even If Distrait Britons Had Coupons

By P. O'D.

PEOPLE who have been looking forward to the end of the war in the hope, among so much else, of getting some new clothes, have had a series of nasty shocks lately. The President of the Board of Trade has been warning them that they will probably have to make their present ration of clothing-coupons last a good deal longer—though you might think it was already stretched almost to the verge of nudity.

Now have come further warnings from gentlemen eminent in the textile industry to say that the stocks of wholesalers are practically exhausted, and that unless something really energetic and prompt is done about it, there won't be any clothes to buy, whether one has any coupons or not.

The worst of it is that these clothing stocks are not the sort of thing to be replenished overnight. When this cistern runs dry it takes an awful lot of pumping to fill it even reasonably full again. And most of the pumping system is out of commission or engaged on other work. The cistern is likely to stay dry. And so, for quite a long time to come, even the tiny trickle through the rationed tap will get smaller and smaller.

There are countries, of course, where this sort of thing would be no particular hardship. But Englishmen have so long regarded themselves as the best-dressed men on earth, that to have to go around in patched and shabby clothes is for them one of the horrors of war—and not a minor horror either. Now it begins to look as if even a patched suit will be a sort of luxury, with beyond it a dreadful prospect of strange garments made of sack-cloth or old blanket or pieces of Persian rug.

By way of contrast, I was told a story the other day of a young officer who had occasion to pay a visit to Dublin. Seeing the shop-windows full of alluring clothes, he finally ventured in, though he knew that even in Ireland coupons are necessary, and he had none. But Ireland is an accommodating country.

"You'd like some Irish coupons, would you?" said the manager, handing him out a bunch. "And how about some English ones, too? I'm sure you could use them. This war is a turrible business." And he handed out another bunch.

What Price Glory

Winning the V.C., whatever dividends it may pay in glory, pays very small ones in cash. Not that this matters! The sort of man who wins the V.C. is certainly not thinking much about money at the time. And yet an annuity of £10, plus sixpence a day added to a man's pension—just over £9 a year—does seem a bit niggardly in the way of financial recognition.

For a bar to the V.C.—equivalent to winning it a second time—a further £5 is added to the annuity, but nothing more to the pension. Obviously the nation doesn't believe in spoiling its heroes.

One is reminded of this by a statement in the House of Commons the other day from the Prime Minister himself, bringing the gratuities for the V.C. into line in the three services, Army, Navy, and Air Force—but not increasing them beyond certain minor adjustments. Heroism must still be its own reward.

And Why Not Father!

Fathers as a class—a large and not entirely unworthy class—have some reason to feel aggrieved over the controversy aroused by the new Family Allowances Bill as to which parent ought to receive the money. The provision that the father should get it has aroused a storm of protest. The idea seems to be that he will probably regard it as a heaven-sent addition to his beer-fund, and will blow it with other male parents in the local pub.

Where do people get these notions about fathers? Has no one a really good word to say for the old man? Does nobody trust us?

If the Government had said bang-off that the money should be paid to the mother, the decision would probably have been accepted without demur. In most countries where they have such allowances—including Australia and New Zealand—the money is paid to her. After all, it is the mother in most families who does the buying for the younger members.

What really hurts is, not that the missus should get it, but the frankly expressed opinion that "himself", as they say in Ireland, is not to be trusted with it. It is unkind, it is unnecessary, and it may not even be true.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Mart Kenney and William Strange Two of Radio's Top Men of War

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

WHEN the war is over and recognition is being given to home-front "soldiers" who have done a good job of maintaining spirit in war plants, training centres and the home, I hope that a gaily colored ribbon will be awarded to a dance band leader by the name of Mart Kenney.

Canada has a lot of very fine dance bands, but I doubt if there is any band with a better war service record than Mart Kenney and His Western Gentlemen. Up and down, back and forth across this country they have been travelling playing cheerful music since the outbreak of war, and who can measure the contribution of "morale-building" in the total picture of winning a war?

Every Monday night at eight, Mart and his "Gentlemen" broadcast on a national network. The CBC studio where the program originates is just three doors east of my home, so it wasn't any trouble to pop in and see how Mart broadcasts.

Bernard Braden, one of Canada's top script-writers and actors, directs Kenney's Monday night broadcasts.

Braden invited me into the control room. From there you could get a good view of Kenney and his orchestra, Norma Locke and Art Holman, soloists for the show, Hugh Bartlett, the master of ceremonies, Don Sims, the announcer, and the little group of actors and actresses used in the five-minute drama. Among them were Grace Webster, Jules Upton, Arden Keay and Beth Robinson.

Most radio broadcasts are given two to four hours rehearsal. "Stage '45" gets six or eight hours' work-out. In the latter stages of the rehearsal the various "cues" are rehearsed, and then there's a "rough dress", then a "full dress", and in about five minutes from then the show is on the air.

WRITING of hard-working broadcasters reminds me of Commander William Strange.

In three years Commander Strange has written a total of 700,000 words of navy material—the equivalent of seven long novels. People in the radio business who know far more about it than I do tell me that Strange is not only one of the best writers for Canadian radio, but he also understands the technique of radio directing and production—to say nothing of his acting ability.

Strange believes in Canadian radio more than anyone else I know. He said recently: "Given the facilities, the time, the money, we in Canada can match the U.S. networks most of the time. We should be able to. Usually we have none of these necessities—and we still get along."

Recently the "March of Time" broadcast editor, Rupert Lucas, asked Strange to go to New York to write and direct a script describing one of the actions of H.M.C.S. Haida, with Capt. De Wolf doing the narration. "All the preliminary arrangements went wrong," Strange related, "and it ended up with my having one hour in which to write the script, with the rest of the show in rehearsal. Experience is a valuable asset. It was done. Lucas was delighted with the job, and others on 'March of Time' said it was better than okay."

COMMANDER William Strange has had a remarkable experience in Canadian radio. He started writing for radio 15 years ago, in the old CKNC (Toronto) days. Author's fees were $10. with production and acting thrown in. Actors got $2.50 to $5.

A little later Strange was writing and broadcasting "The Library Shelf" over CFRB (Toronto). To help meet his budget he wrote special articles for the Toronto Star. That was when I first met him.

Evenings he spent writing short stories, radio plays and articles. In his spare time he acted. When acting jobs were scarce he worked on his novel "Sunset in Ebony". There were occasional jobs on the air—spelling bees, announcing. Then the Canadian Institute of International Affairs asked him to write "Canada, the Pacific and War". After that came "Echoes from History", a series of documentary broadcasts. Then came the series "Let's Disagree", with Brock King. Later, "They Shall Not Pass", another series.

"'Carry on, Canada' was a brute," Strange told me. "It could never be written or planned ahead, because the week-end news might throw the whole thing out of gear. I still believe it was one of the most talked-about series of propaganda shows done in Canada."

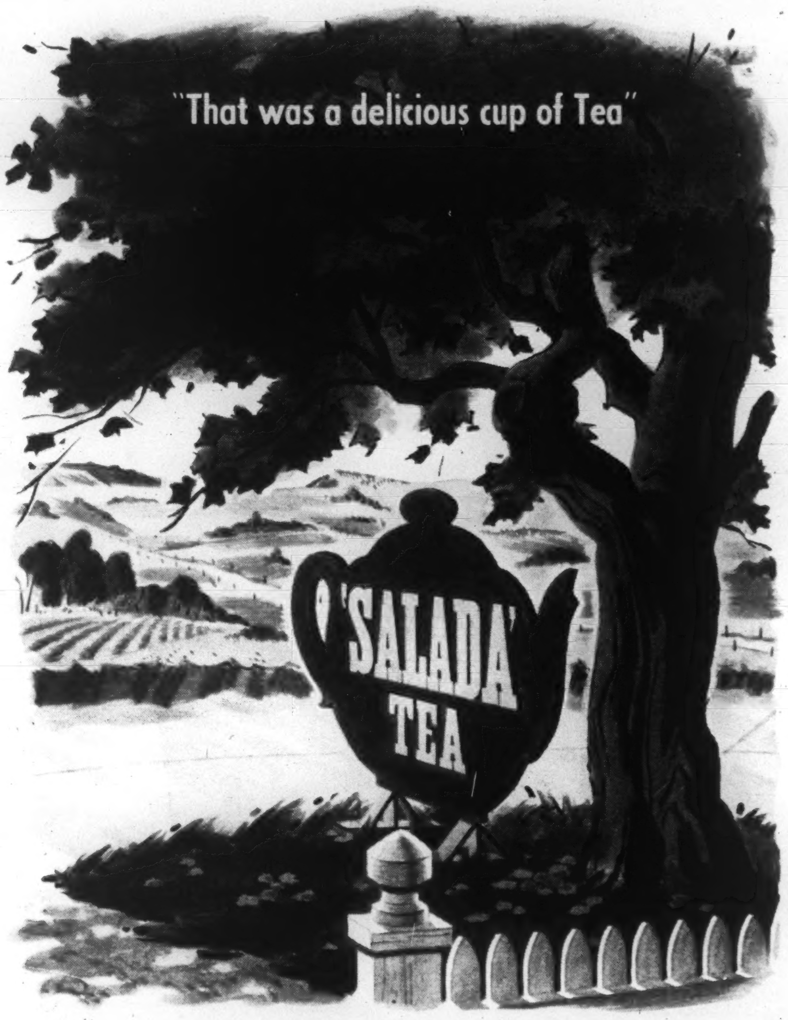
In the spring of 1941 Strange persuaded Ernest L. Bushnell of the CBC to send him to Britain to study war conditions. He came back with a book "Into the Blitz" (the proceeds went to the Navy League of Canada) and seven big radio features.

One of those broadcasts "Quiet Victory" was the first Canadian broadcast to win a major award from the Institute for Education by Radio, at Columbus, Ohio. The runner-up was Arch Oboler. Strange's play was 60 minutes long. He wrote it in two days. He played the leading role himself, and gave the normal author's assistance to producer Frank Willis.

In 1942 Strange was asked to go into the Navy and help tell Canada what the Navy is doing. Having twice been rejected for naval service, he readily accepted this offer, and entered the service as a Lieutenant-Commander. He wrote "The Navy's Here". He did a little service on a Corvette. He worked out the idea of "Comrades in Arms" with Dick Diespecker and Andy McDermott, of the Army and Air Force respectively. He then felt that the Navy needed a show of its own, and negotiated and started "Fighting Navy". It is now in its third year, and going strong. "Headquarters Report" is another radio show under his direction. When Strange and his colleagues are not busy in radio, they are doing educational work, booklets, articles, public speaking.

One of these days the war will be over, and Bill Strange will return to civilian life. I predict that he will continue to be a powerful force in Canadian radio. And I do not think that any offers to work in United States will appeal to him, for Strange is one of Canada's most ardent defenders. He believes in this country.

THE number of Canadians who listen to and enjoy the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts from New York on Saturdays is growing every year. They will miss the broadcasts when the season ends. In United States the sponsor is the Texaco Co.; in Canada it is the McColl Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.



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Governor-General's Awards for Literary Leaders of 1944

FICTION: "Earth and High Heaven" by Gwethalyn Graham.

POETRY: "Day and Night" by Dorothy Livesay.

CREATIVE NON-FICTION: "Partner in Three Worlds" by Dorothy Duncan.

ACADEMIC NON-FICTION: "The War: Fourth Year" by Edgar McInnis.

THESE are the books placed first by the judges for the Governor-General's silver medals. Each of the four is a work of distinction. Miss Graham's fierce indictment of race-prejudice is definite in its architecture, impelling in its drama, rich in the qualities which make good English prose. Miss Livesay's insight is keen, her feeling broad and deep, her expression precise, reticent and musical. Miss Duncan's record of the Czech who wore with honor four uniforms within two years of this confused and bitter war is a memorable book, and Prof. McInnis's contemporary history compresses multitudinous facts into a smooth and gracious narrative.

The judges, chosen by a special committee of the Canadian Authors' Association were as follows: For Fiction: J. L. Rutledge and Charles Jennings of Toronto, and Margaret Clay of Victoria, B.C.; for Poetry; E. J. Pratt of Toronto, Watson Kirkconnell of Hamilton and Alexander Calhoun of Calgary; for Creative Non-Fiction; Louis Blake Duff of Welland, Leslie Gordon Barnard of Montreal and Eleanor Godfrey of Toronto; for Academic Non-Fiction; Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie of Vancouver, Dr. A. W. Trueman of St. John, N.B., and Frank Oliver Call of Knowlton, Que.

These have accomplished a difficult, and perhaps thankless, task so admirably that there is little probability of any intelligent reader hurrying off to file a caveat.

Voice of Free France

THE SPEECHES OF GENERAL DE GAULLE June, 1940 to December, 1942. (Oxford, $2.25.)

GRANTED that the Free French leader is "difficult" from a diplomatic point of view no one can deny the essential courage and resolution he revealed in defying Petain and the traitors of Bordeaux at the very moment of Dunkirk when Great Britain was empty of arms and had saved 300,000 men as by a miracle.

Whenever he spoke to his compatriots, the world over, his words lighted fires of patriotism. This collection of his speeches gives clear evidence of his strength of thought and grace of eloquence.

Small Countries

BELGIUM, edited by John Eppstein and RUMANIA, by C. Kormos; Nos. 1 and 2 of British Survey Handbooks, (Macmillans, $1 each.)

THESE pocket-size books of about 100 pages each, give a summary of the history of the two States and so outline some of the problems which will confront the peacemakers. They are well-written, well printed and contain maps to illuminate the text. Such primers on Foreign Affairs deserve a wide circulation.

Princess in Danger

YOUNG BESS, a novel by Margaret Irwin (Oxford, $3.00).

THAT personality of fire and ice, of affection and cruelty, of resolution and doubt, who shines in history as Queen Elizabeth, was surely a romantic figure; as romantic as Cinderella. She certainly was sitting in the ashes when as a young girl she had been officially declared illegitimate and was eating out her heart as a pseudo-princess dependent on a thousand chances; mostly threatening. For her high-colored father was dead, her half-brother was a child-king dominated by designing persons, and she herself had to walk warily, for the Tower-block was too often red, and might be red again. A dramatic person, in a fiercely dramatic period!

Margaret Irwin knows the period; rich in poetry and music and the New Learning, poverty-stricken in tolerance and pity; a veneered barbarism. So she has planned a trilogy on Elizabeth. The first, on the saladdays of the princess, is a thoroughly competent piece of work in its vein. That vein might be called technicolor, for the characters are held always in their most vivid attitudes. The drama is in high key, the suspense is admirably managed, and the dialogue, often in the mode of contemporary letters and documents, is not only credible, but convincing. A most satisfying historical tale.

A Major Novel

TWO SOLITUDES, a novel, by Hugh MacLennan. (Collins, $3.00.)

HERE is a criticism of social and racial life in Canada, developed through individual characters each chosen to typify some definite class, and being progressively revealed in conversation and action. Here also is a tale of cunning tailoring with no gaps at the seams; an arrangement of minor conflicts steadily mounting to a major conflict, and told in fluent prose with a personality behind it. That is to say, it has style.

Mr. MacLennan has chosen to illuminate the French and the English way of life in the Province of Quebec. He sets up an imaginary rural parish, St. Marc des Erables, dominated kindly but firmly by a parish-priest of peasant upbringing and only moderate education. Since Father Beaubien had once served as curate in a factory town where sin had many unusual facets, he came to the conviction that the safety of souls was more easily achieved on the land where chance and change after the American and English-Canadian manner could be blocked off, and where families could be reared in the sweet shadow of the Church.

He was alarmed when a retired sea-captain of English speech bought a farm in the parish, with the approval of Athanase Tallard, the Member of Parliament and the wealthiest land-holder of the district, a scion of the old seigneurs. He was still more alarmed when a Montreal capitalist came down with Tallard to survey a waterpower with enough potentiality to encourage industrial development. A factory in St. Marc! Impossible! So began a conflict between priest and seigneur which ended in open defiance, open heresy, a religious boycott and ultimate ruin.

Tallard had two sons. The elder, Marius, was by a first wife whose religious devotion estranged her from her husband and who died in the odor of sanctity. The younger, Paul, had an Irish mother of no settled character, too indolent even to learn French. Marius became a violent English-hater, small-time lawyer, and nationalist orator. Paul, cultured and perfectly bilingual, after vicissitudes in the depression era, became ultimately world-conscious and married a girl of the most exclusive English set in Montreal. Both hated the environment fencing them in. Both seemed and felt solitary in a hostile world.

The novel is too expansive for condensation. What few faults it has are of that nature. Long passages of description, however graceful and sensitive in feeling, hold the action static. And too frequently the author speaks his own mind rather than the mind of one of his characters, as when he rips to bits the over-stuffed upholstery, physical and mental, of the Millionaire Set of Montreal, and lets his mordant satire play about Presbyterians and their ways.

Furthermore, in subjection to a modern slant of reader-fashion, he has the habit of stripping his women characters to the skin, one after another, and seating them to contemplate, not without approval, their ripening charms. Like the figures of Peter Paul Rubens, his women don't seem in the least degree susceptible to drafts. The difference between a nude and a naked is considerable. One is artistic, the other sensational.

But despite these points of dispute, "Two Solitudes" is a brilliant and timely novel; indeed, perhaps a great one.

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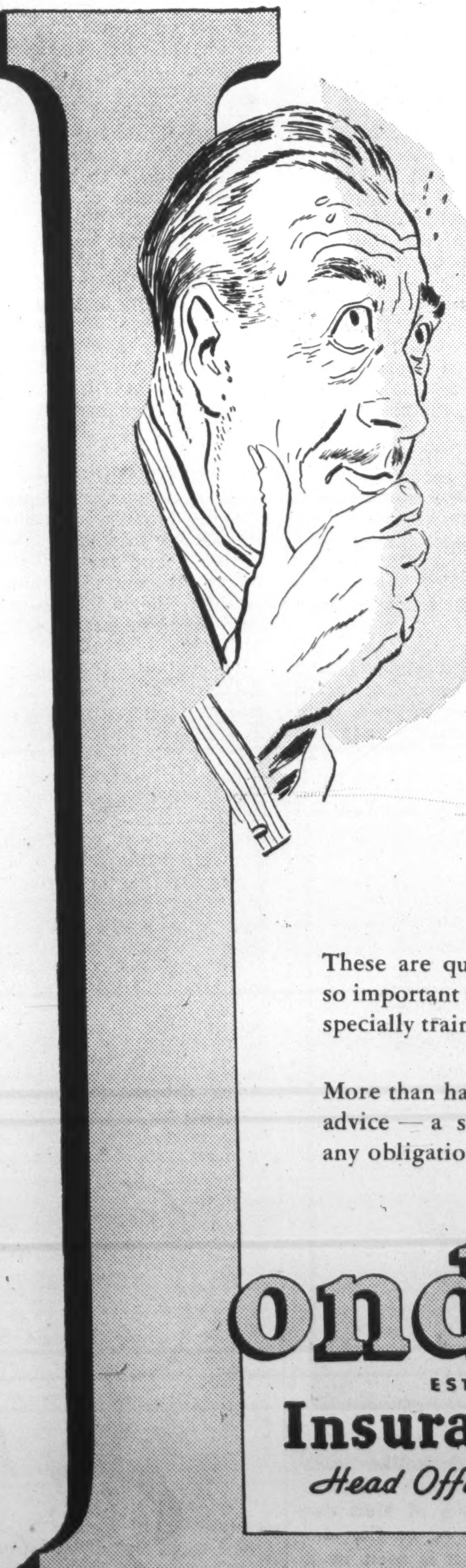

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Does Wife Worship Make Women's Dependency Too Attractive?

By DAVID NEWMAN

GLANCING through the women's page of my metropolitan daily recently to see what was cooking on the distaff side, I was astonished to find there, of all places, a report of the conference of Canadian women's organizations which had just wound up in Toronto. Now why, in the name of Mrs. Pankhurst, this conference should have been reported side by side with the week's valid butter coupons and baby's teething schedule is beyond all understanding. This was a militant gathering. Delegates from more than fifty women's organizations were busy going on record in support of planned health services, recreational centres, day nurseries, subsidized housing, racial tolerance, sex education and the right to an equal share of poppa's pay envelope.

'Women's conference: women's page' is a poor piece of editorial logic. This story cried out for a good general news page. In the campaign for equality of the sexes either you're for it or you're agin it, regardless of gender. The brutal truth is that far too few women are interested in the outcome, one way or the other. Nevertheless, speaking as one of this campaign's self-propelled guns of considerable calibre, I salute this and all such conferences with a grateful salvo.

We male feminists have a tough time of it. The opposition can't meet us with the same tolerant banter it hands out to the girls. Our arguments cannot very well be relegated to the women's page. We're lucky if we don't get a reputation for being queer or crazy or both.

Pedestals and Clouds

The fact is, however, that I for one do not thus expose myself to violence and contempt for altogether altruistic reasons. It's largely a matter of self-interest. As a man, I can think of nothing better than that women of one kind should be knocked off their pedestals of privilege; and women of another kind enticed out of the roseate dream-clouds that have been spun for them by soapy-voiced announcers of radio commercials. It will be a pleasure to see women take their place, by storm if necessary, in the post-war renaissance. If in the process they hoist themselves up by their nylons into a position of real usefulness and new prestige, who am I to squawk.

The first reaction of men to this kind of reasoning is to say with cynical finality that obviously the guy isn't married. On the contrary, I am not only married but to an even more fearless (and fearsome) feminist than myself. She could make a career even out of part-time work in a dime store.

What are the most frequent arguments into which we crash headlong? What reasoning is foisted on us in support of preventing women from contributing their heads, hands and special abilities in every sphere, as a duty to society? What keeps a great number of women so disinterested in their own advancement? Why do so many fight like mother bears for their subordinate *status quo?*

A common argument is that men, the dear simple boys, simply hate to have a wife their equal or superior in mentality or ability. This apparently would be so devastating to the family life of the country as to amount to virtual race suicide. The idea of a wife with an interest, an earned income and a set of convictions of her own making seems to send the average husband, real or potential, into convulsions. After all, what would happen to his suppliant audience for tales of business acumen! On whom would he burnish his ego if the 'little woman' showed signs of growing up intellectually! Perish the thought that while he could fairly successfully bring home the bacon, his enlightened spouse could perhaps add eggs to the diet. All this, you understand, applies only to a woman's earned income. Unearned income is positively hunkey-dorey. In fact, nothing is more lady-like.

Secret Intelligence

Many women, of course, pay lip service to this idea. Some women of brain and talent will go to any lengths to conceal their horrible secret. But they'd like to be shown the man they couldn't twist around their little pinky.

The validity of these attitudes can only be judged after such a matrimonial appeasement policy has been in effect for a few years. Astonishing, isn't it, how often you find a frustrated housewife, tied to a stove and a washing machine, missing 'all the best things in life'. And a husband who is so bored with the little woman's insularity and lack of mental agility that he seeks piquancy in encounters with other women in the big, wide world beyond the back fence.

My own observation is that men who enter the battle of the sexes so naively accoutred usually get what they deserve, and vice versa. Provided the two marital contestants aren't loaded down with Oedipus complexes or a neurotic compulsion to be avenged for a frustrated childhood, there is no reason why a working

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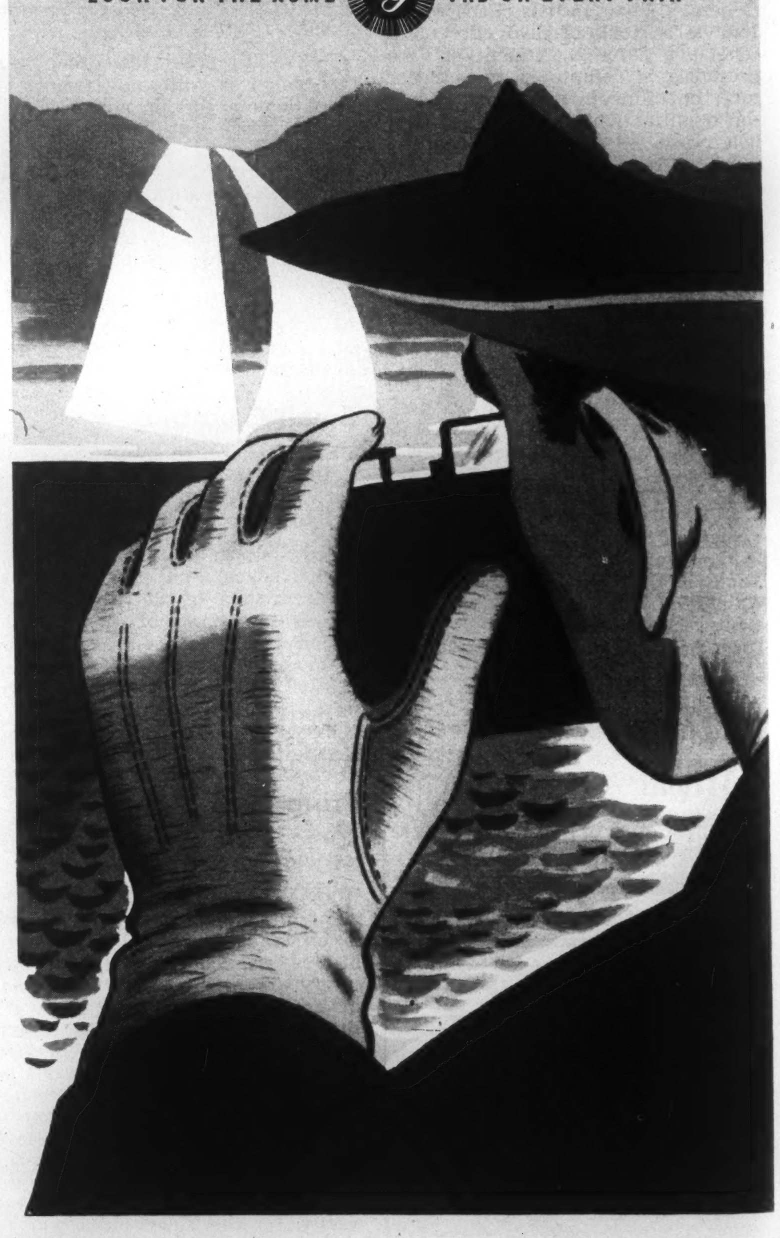

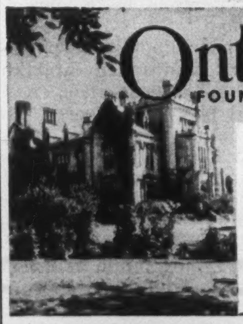

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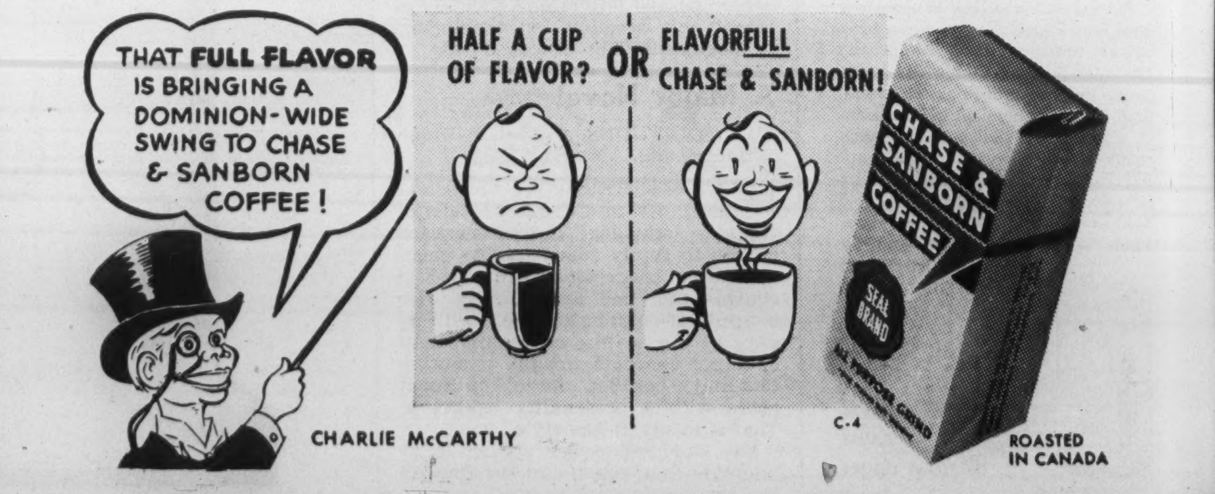

compromise cannot be achieved. Each will have superiority in some direction and the other might as well admit it, even if the direction is unorthodox.

In my own case, for instance, I can cook much better than my wife. Since I worship at the shrine of Epicurus I often do the cooking. She, on the other hand, is a financial whizzbang. The money which has such an evanescent quality in my fingers has a solid and satisfying feel to hers. Consequently, I accept her financial ultimata with a little hurt pride as she eats my tripe *à la mode de Caën*.

A second and widely held contention is that marriage is the only career for a woman. She has no time for anything else.

Here is one of the greatest deceptions of modern times. Women have been taking refuge behind it for years. The answer is that marriage *can* be a career, though precious few women work to make it so. From childhood on, they hear so many sententious declarations to the effect that the home is a full-time job that they no longer even question their own motives. It gives a veneer of sanctity to their quest for a handsome male specimen (no wolf, of course) who will provide for and protect them and put them up on a high pedestal which he will occasionally be allowed to climb. In return, they are ready to give their bounden promise always to go one better than the Jones's. The mothers of such women, who have themselves masqueraded for years as career wives, have made their daughters husband-conscious ever since they were old enough to tell the difference between skirts and pants.

The very word career implies the marshalling of all one's skills and talents towards a strategy of self-advancement which at the same time contributes to the progress of society. It implies boldness, independence of spirit, self-sufficiency. By this definition, most housewives cannot begin to qualify as careerists. For all the electrical short cuts to shining homes, for all the emancipation from copper-bottomed wash tubs and wood stoves, most housewives are as tied down and frustrated as ever. What leisure they do extract for themselves they are likely to spend in a variety of far from careerist pursuits covering the gamut from mah jong to gin.

The biggest bugaboo of all, however, in advocating freedom of opportunity in all spheres for all women, not only for their good but for the country's too, is children. When the bandwagon rounds this curve, nearly everyone falls off. And yet what is so startling about women both working and raising families? Vast numbers of under-privileged women do it out of bitter need. While they and their children and the country lose a great deal in the process, there is nothing about their plight that an enlightened community, driven to action by women themselves, could not quickly remedy. Thousands of wealthy women buy themselves freedom from family chores. Those who cannot afford to are rarely heard condemning this as anti-social. As a matter of fact, they heartily envy the rich for their easy, though individualistic, solution of household problems. At the same time they are nowhere near vocal enough in demanding the same kind of conveniences for themselves on a low cost community basis.

Perhaps the reason for this is that so many mothers of young children believe in the essential rightness of being 'tied to the kids'. Nobody, she is convinced, is as well qualified as she is to bring up her brood. But what do the child experts say? To a mere male observer the findings of the child psychiatrists of New York's Bureau of Child Guidance come as no surprise. 'Maternal over-protection' is their polite name for the way in which many mothers bewitch, bother and bewilder their defenseless offspring into a state of infantile DTs. "Educate the mothers," say the psychiatrists. Well, as a male feminist, I'm doing my best.

Any other argument after the children one is likely to be an anti-climax. People do, however, work up a surprising lather over women using their sex unfairly in their careers. You might expect this to come from worried wives, but, oddly enough, it is raised most often by men.

Noble Minority

This surely betrays the lurking thought that women careerists are all right provided they behave as men. Why should they? Sex equality doesn't imply only equality of opportunity. In some fields, women will be too smart even to compete. In others, they will display precisely those qualities that men lack. It is probably closer to the truth to say that women have hesitated to use their sex in their careers as much as they should have. Most of them could take lessons from a good male shoe clerk. As if those secondary sexual characteristics, the upper lip adornments of Anthony Eden, and Tom Dewey, are totally unrelated to votes!

Sometimes, on the losing end of an argument, I wonder if the odds aren't, after all, too heavy against us feminists. With the exception of the noble minority that gathers together in conference, women seem to show such a soggy unconcern, or at least ineptness, in looking out for their own advancement. Sacrificing a morning to the soap operas is enough to convince anyone that the housewife has become a dupe and laughing stock, a priority name on the sucker list.

Perhaps we have our twentieth century culture to blame. The great North American religion of wife worship has made dependency an attractive and profitable goal for the female. Copywriters have taught her that just being decorative and smelling right is justification enough for living. Blessed are the artificially beautiful, for they shall obtain a man. Their just reward is to be measured in mink.

Whatever the reasons are, ladies, I suggest that it is high time you got together. After all, you have made the world accept your last word on practically everything. Surely to goodness you can make it accept you as equals in the world of tomorrow.

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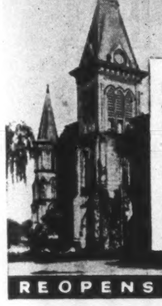
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Bach's Saint Matthew Passion; Random Thoughts on Ballet

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week the attention of local music lovers was centred on two of the most ancient forms of musical effort, sacred and secular,—passion music and ballet. The degree to which Sir Ernest MacMillan's annual presentation of Bach's "Passion According to Saint Matthew" at Convocation Hall has taken hold of the Toronto public is extraordinary. For several years seats have been sold out in advance within 24 hours after the announcement of the date. The story has often been told of how this work was re-discovered for mankind by Mendelssohn after it had lain completely neglected for at least eighty years, and had in Bach's lifetime never been heard outside Leipzig. From that event stems the recognition of the greatness of Bach, which is now universal.

But it is not realized that Mendelssohn had just turned 20 when he conducted that epochal performance at Berlin on March 11, 1829. He had discovered the manuscript in a Berlin museum two or three years earlier and his enthusiasm was so great that a wealthy grandmother had a copy transcribed for him as a birthday gift. What Mendelssohn did for the revival of good music in the country where his music is now banned is but dimly realized. In 1830 he made a long stay in Munich and was disgusted to find that leading musicians rated Hummel and Kalkbrenner (both forgotten) above Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven. He was not slow to proclaim what he thought of such a condition, common to many German centres then.

The "Matthew Passion" was not, as some may imagine, an isolated achievement of genius. It was the last word in a form for Holy Week at least three hundred years old. In its earliest shape it was a dramatic narrative sung to plain song or liturgical melodies by members of the clergy. One of the first "Passions" of importance was composed by Jakob Obrecht who was born at Utrecht in 1430—255 years before Bach. Orlando Lasso, the greatest Flemish composer of the time of Queen Elizabeth, was one of many who composed "Passions" long before Bach. In the "Matthew Passion," now so widely known, the association of the form with early sacred drama will be noted. The Passion Play at Oberammergau, of which everyone has heard, had similar derivation, though widely different from Bach's masterpiece.

There is small room for doubt that Sir Ernest MacMillan's annual presentation, which has now been heard for over twenty years, is the finest in unity and spontaneity to be heard in America. Very eminent conductors put on improvised productions with celebrated associates, but Sir Ernest has built up year by year an organization of soloists, choristers and instrumentalists, thoroughly conversant with the work, and able to respond fully and intimately to the profound spiritual urge of the conductor. As usual the choral singing was superb; tonally, in devotional significance and dramatic expression. Willam Morton (Narrator) and George Lambert (Christus) are always impressive, and the singing of Eileen Law, Eric Tredwell, Lillian Smith, John Harcourt, Kathleen Busby, Jean Letourneau and others was all of fine quality. The harpsichord, a very important factor in the original score, was beautifully played by Greta Kraus; while Frederick Silvester could not have been bettered on the organ.

Backgrounds of Ballet

Ballet, though not so ancient as Passion music, goes back much farther than most of its modern votaries imagine. It was a name given in the 16th century to a madrigal or part song in dance rhythm. Later it was applied in France to dances with music, performed between the acts of an opera, and gradually these dances came to be performed by groups of increasing dimensions. The most famous of all its votaries was Le Grand Monarque, King Louis XIV, who in youth was a skilled dancer himself. In London and European capitals it flourished throughout the 18th century. In the 19th century St. Petersburg took the lead, but the founders of Russian ballet, which owed much to the munificence of the Czars, were originally Italians.

There are physical limitations to what even the most inspired and highly trained dancer can do with limbs and body; and there is no reason to suppose that in a technical sense ballet dancers of today are a whit more skilful or graceful than those of 100 or 200 years ago. But they now have new opportunities to do more vital, colorful and interesting things.

For this the modern lover of ballet owes an inestimable debt to the late Sergei Diaghileff (1872-1929). So does every habitué of modern orchestral concerts. He was a musician and also an art critic who organized exhibitions at St. Petersburg of pictures by painters of other lands. The late Czar Nicholas financially backed his review "The World of Art." It was Diaghileff who in 1907 introduced Russian music of the National School to the Western world with a series of concerts in Paris, and a production of Mousorgsky's "Boris Goudonoff with Chaliapin. In 1909 he did the same for Russian ballet with associates like the great choreographer Fokine and principals like Pavlowa and Nijinsky.

The renaissance of stage decoration, miming and dancing he brought to the Western world is still potent and increasing. With the aid of the ablest composers, painters and interpreters he could find, he gave the world ballet spectacles more varied and beautiful than had ever been known. The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is one of the heirs of the original Diaghileff organization. The manner in which his movement has taken hold in England and America is remarkable; yearly producing a harvest of new ballets in which much beautiful music of the past is finding new channels of interpretation, and works by contemporary men are welcomed. In the synthesis of all the arts which a really effective performance of ballet demands dancing is paramount, and in this phase, new and brilliant talent is constantly coming to the fore.

Louis Gesensway

Few new orchestral compositions on this side of the Atlantic have aroused more interest among conductors and instrumentalists than a "Suite for Strings and Percussion" by Louis Gesensway, first performed a few weeks ago by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra of which he is a member. Gesen-

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sway was born in Dvinsk, Latvia in 1906 and at the age of seven was brought by his parents to Toronto. Here he studied violin under Luigi Von Kunits, and as a boy appeared in recital. When his teacher brought back to life the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Gesensway became one of its first violins; but in 1826 went to Philadelphia to continue his studies at the Curtis Institute, and was engaged by Leopold Stokowski for the Philadelphia Orchestra, of which he has now been a member for 19 years. In 1930 he was given a year's leave of absence, to study with Zoltan Kodaly at Budapest. What gives his new Suite unique interest is its development of the melodic possibilities of percussion instruments; his theory is that a drum (for instance) can be made to play a tune, if certain limitations of the diatonic scale are abandoned. For the past decade he has been evolving a system of music built on the pitch variants of the conventional 8-tone diatonic scale, demonstrated in a recital of his works a year ago. He has composed for many of the non-percussive instruments also, including a Concerto for 13 brasses. The instrumentation of "Suite for Strings and Percussion" includes woodblock, snare, military and bass drums, tympani, cymbals, tam-tam, xylophone, chimes, celeste, tambourine, castanets, glockenspiel, triangle, vibraphone, piano, harp and strings. I would like to hear it—once, anyway.

FILM AND THEATRE

Films Take an Easter Holiday From Any Serious Thinking

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EASTER week brought the screen comedians out like dandelions—Bob Hope in "The Princess and the Pirate", Jimmy Durante in "Music for Millions", Abbott and Costello in "Here Come the Co-Eds", Betty Hutton, Bing Crosby and Sonny Tufts in "Here Come the WAVES". Most of it was bound to please somebody.

Admirers of Comedian Bob Hope's relentless humor and clockwork timing will probably find plenty to laugh at in "The Princess and the Pirate", even if it is the kind of laughter that might be induced by a mechanical tickler. A parody pirate theme has been rather violently manipulated to cover the professional life of Bob Hope. As a result a good deal of the picture tends to turn into a large private joke between Comedian Hope and his clientele and unless you have followed the Hope career fairly closely on the screen and air you may miss some of the references. Playing along with Bob Hope are Walter Slezak as a period villain, Walter Brennan as a half-wit pirate (looking oddly like Disney's Dopey) and Virginia Mayo, a pretty blonde, as a pretty blonde. To bring things up to date a swimming pool is provided and to make them lively some of the characters are pushed in with their clothes on. The setting is Eighteenth Century but the idiom is current and largely personal. I guess "The Princess and the Pirate" can be set down as part of the great Bob Hope Promotion plan, with the public sharing in the benefits.

Margaret or Music?

"Music for Millions" is obviously aimed at the millions who admire Margaret O'Brien, rather than at the millions who admire music. If it's a question of sacrificing Margaret or a symphony number it's the symphony number that fades out while the camera goes to work on little Miss O'Brien. Even the great Iturbi has to give way while the great Durante growls hoarsely at intervals that he's nuttin' but a nursemaid.

It seems that Mr. Iturbi is the leader of an orchestra which includes June Allyson, Marsha Hunt and other Hollywood talent in the ladies' section. The heroine (June Allyson) plays the double-bass, an unmanageable instrument for a girl well advanced in pregnancy. She is further so distracted by lack of news from her soldier-husband that she can't keep her mind on the score. To make things even tougher for Mr. Iturbi her solicitous little sister (Margaret O'Brien) is always interrupting rehearsals by dragging in tall stools so that big sister can sit down at her work. Mr. Iturbi submits to all these distractions with an imperturbability and charm that do him credit, though they can't be said to strengthen the authenticity of the film.

Movies of this type are made on the theory that the public really wants good music, but not very much. Since Hollywood can afford the best it hires Jose Iturbi, a fine pianist and conductor, and gives him an orchestra to work with. Then it plants June Allyson and Marsha Hunt in the string section so that the public will at least have something to look at. This should make everybody happy, but it doesn't. Mr. Iturbi is at the piano, playing good music for millions, the orchestra is working hard, Marsha Hunt is plucking at her harpstrings, but *nothing is happening.*

The camera recoils, then fortunately lights on little Margaret O'Brien engaged on her acts of sisterly love, and on Jimmy Durante making horrible faces at her, and the situation is saved. Mr. Iturbi can go on playing and we are getting our money's worth and don't even have to listen. We have taken our good music faithfully as we take our vitamin tablets; without any thought of immediate benefit or enjoyment but in the hope of some larger faroff good.

If Mr. Iturbi, who is as obliging as he is competent, had played boogie-woogie, it would probably not have injured the popularity of "Music for Millions" in the least. (He did play boogie-woogie in an earlier film and was a great success.) As it is people who really want to hear good popular classical music, excellently recorded, will find it at "Music for Millions". But they will have to keep their eyes shut most of the time to enjoy it.

Betty Hutton plays two sisters in "Here Come the WAVES", which may intimidate people who feel that one Betty Hutton is often more than enough. The film starts out as a burlesque of Sinatra-worship, but soon gives that up as being beyond parody and turns into a musical tribute to the WAVES. Thanks to Bing Crosby it's fairly easygoing entertainment.

SYMBOL

TO you love was like sunrise; like
  the dawn
Between high mountains lonely and
  aloof,
Intended for the world. Mine was a
  star,
A point of light against the night's
  broad roof,
A single star; of myriads, but one
That you might turn to when the day
  is done.

R. H. GRENVILLE

Ballet Russe

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo opened its fortnight engagement at the Royal Alexandra with a program that combined brilliantly the traditional and the spectacular. For lovers of pure ballet the opening number "Les Sylphides" with its airy choreography and dreamy Corot background was perhaps the most satisfying item of the evening. "Les Sylphides," a romantic reverie set to Chopin's waltzes, nocturnes and mazurkas, is a ballet number that could easily be flawed by the faintest wavering from pure flowing line. From first to last however the current offering was impeccably performed, a lovely synchronization of music mood and movement. The work of the three ballerinas, Nathalie Krassovska, Dorothy Etheridge and Ruthanna Boris, and the one male dancer, Leon Danielian — the latter in little more than an attendant role—was beautifully resolved with the performance of the corps de ballet. Perhaps because it was the least crowded and vigorous ballet of the program "Les Sylphides" revealed most clearly the group's understanding and command of ballet form.

"Ballet Imperial" was a personal triumph for ballerina Mary Ellen Moylan, a charming dancer with a lively American style. Its success however is primarily due to Balanchine's brilliant adaptation of Tchaikowsky's G Major Piano Concerto, a work which had no original relation to the ballet. The actual presentation may owe even more to Balanchine than to Tchaikowsky. Certainly the choreography with its quick surprising turns and touch of bright pomposity tends to heighten and enliven the score.

The familiar "Gaite Parisienne" is a brilliant romp of a ballet with a pattern that almost achieves the solidity of a plot. Actually it is not so much a ballet in the strict sense as a dance melodrama. But with the famous Danilova as the glove-seller, Frederic Franklin as the Baron and Yurek Lazowski as the eccentric Peruvian it added a fine spectacular flourish to the evening. The celebrated can-can number with its brilliant costuming and high spirits was obviously meant to bring the house down, and almost succeeded.

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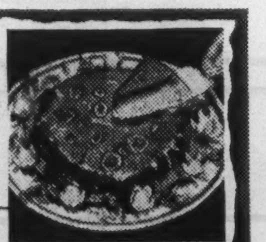
Quick Thrifty Delicious



Beef Upside Down Pie

1½ cups flour
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. celery salt
¼ tsp. white pepper
5 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and half water
¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ lb. ground raw beef
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

Sift together flour, baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, celery salt and pepper; add 3 tablespoons shortening; mix in thoroughly with fork. Add milk and stir until blended. Melt remaining two tablespoons shortening in 9" frying pan, and cook onions until soft. Add tomato soup, remaining ½ teaspoon salt and ground meat; bring to boil. Spread baking powder mixture on top of meat mixture and bake at 475°F. for about 20 minutes. Turn out upside down on large plate. Serves 8.

MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

Putting a Spring Complexion on the Legacies from Winter

By JANET MARCH

SPRING walked into town the other day, several weeks before she was due and settled down to stay. For the first few days people went around panting in their fur coats, not believing what the thermometer said. Then they started delving in their cupboards, mobbing the shops and telephoning the cleaners to produce their spring clothes. Nervous gardeners could be seen lightly fingering lilac buds which were rushing into greenery in March, when May was their usual time, and at least one owner of a tulip tree draped it tastefully in a rug each night to protect it from expected frost. So far all is well, but when anyone mentions the weather a nervous look comes over the faces of the green-thumb brigade.

As a race gardeners are pessimists. They can't believe that the weather will ever do them a favor by behaving just as they want; for too long it has been a churlish adversary which invariably does its worst for their most valued treasures. Of course the weather can't be right because, to protect themselves, and guarantee a good crop of something gardeners plant a variety of things which require different amounts of rain and sun. Doubtless, something will fail for lack of cold weather and give those perennial grousers a talking point. Apartment dwellers and those of us without tulip trees to worry over can just sit in the sun and enjoy what comes without entering into academic speculations as to what will happen to greening lawns when the usual April blizzard arrives. Maybe this early spring is just a gift from the gods to compensate for some slight weather troubles we had last December.

The housekeeper has early spring troubles too, for appetites are jaded, and with the sun shining down hotly everyone begins to yearn for strawberries and asparagus and fresh green peas and garden lettuce. It is as if we had been vitamin starved all winter—which, I'm sure, isn't the case with all you good housekeepers. As spring coincides with income tax payments, the new Victory loan, and the necessity for spending money on all those dull things such as cleaning chimneys and windows, economy is still the cry however much we all hanker after those first strawberries. Even "all in the blue unclouded weather" we must still face winter turnips and potatoes, parsnips and the old pot roast, so let's get back to the kitchen.

French Pot au Feu

5 carrots
5 onions
1 white turnip
2½ pounds of beef rump
½ teaspoon of thyme
½ teaspoon of ground cloves
1 bay leaf
5 cups of water
2 sprigs of parsley
Salt
Pepper
½ teaspoon of dry English mustard
3 tablespoons of fat
Marrow bone cracked (if you can get it from your butcher)

The meat should be boned and tied. Melt the fat in a large pan and then put in the meat and turn it on all sides until it is evenly browned. Sprinkle well with salt and pepper and a little flour. Add the bones and the water. Slice the onions and the turnip, and cut the carrots in long pieces. Arrange these vegetables around the meat. Add the thyme, cloves, bay leaf, parsley, mustard, salt and pepper. Cover and simmer very gently for about two hours. Put the meat on a platter to keep warm and strain off the liquid, keeping it to use as soup. Scrape the marrow out of the bones and throw the bones away and mix the marrow with the vegetables, which should be arranged round the meat. If you like a sauce to pour over the vegetables take some of the liquid and thicken it by adding a little flour stirred to a smooth paste in cold water, and then pour it over the surrounding vegetables, or serve as a gravy separately.

Do you remember that last year we were all running around searching for onions? This year they are plentiful and reasonably priced. Why not use some of them this way?

Onion Soufflé

4 onions (smallish ones)
1 carrot
2 celery stalks chopped
1 cup of white sauce
2 eggs
Salt and Pepper

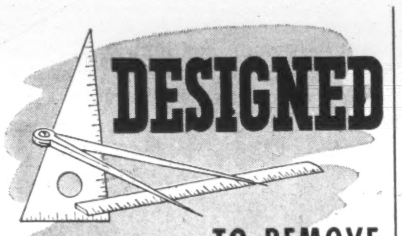
Cut the onions in quarters and boil them with the sliced carrot and celery in as little water as possible. When the vegetables are tender drain them and rub as much as possible through a coarse sieve (I hope you still own one!). You should have about a cup of fairly thick purée and to this add the cup of white sauce. If you have more than a cup of purée you should increase the amount of white sauce so that it equals the quantity of purée and allow two eggs for every cup of purée. Add the white sauce, which should be thick, to the purée and stir in the beaten yolks of the eggs and salt and pepper. Beat the whites until they are very stiff and then cut them in. Bake in a 350 oven for about half an hour.

Montreal Fashion Institute.

Photographed in the Tea Wing at Dorval Airport, a button-front dress with the simple distinction of stripes and the new bare look around the upper arms. Pastel mesh fabric.

Montreal Fashion Institute.

This air-traveller wears a three-piece suit, with box coat, cardigan jacket, pleated skirt in soft grey, blue and red plaid. In background, flight mural of Dorval's Tea Wing.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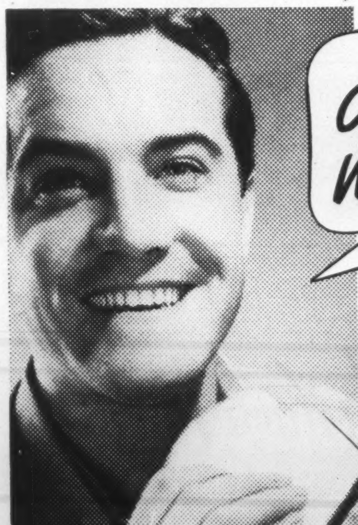

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CRACKERS *by* McCORMICK'S

A coloured private was on sentry duty for the first time. A figure approached.
"Halt," cried the sentry in a threatening voice. "Who ah yo?"
"The officer of the day."
"Advance".
The officer advanced but immediately the dusky sentinel again cried: "Halt!"
"This is the second time you've halted me," said the officer. "What are you going to do next?"
"Nevah yo mind what ah's gonna do. Mah orders am to call 'halt' three times, den shoot!"
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Emergency Reserve Nurses Are in Readiness When Needed

By DALLAS BANISTER

THE reflection that looked back at me from the mirror left nothing to be desired. I looked neat and efficient in my spotless white smock and crisp flowing veil with the Red Cross insignia. But inwardly I did not feel as calm as I hope I appeared that first night I reported for duty in Toronto's largest hospital—an Emergency Reserve Nurse.

I was assigned to the fourth floor with another Reserve. There a graduate explained our duties and all trepidation vanished when I found how well I had been trained to fulfill the duties that awaited me; taking of temperatures, pulse and respiration; changing drinking water, giving a bed pan, bathing and preparing patients for the night; distributing nourishments, sitting with a patient coming out of anaesthetic. The friendliness and appreciation of the patients and the thanks of the nurses in charge were ample compensation for the three hours I spent that evening and subsequent ones assisting in the hospital.

Care of the Sick

I am but one of some eight hundred Red Cross Emergency Reserve Volunteers in the city of Toronto. Many of them, like myself, are business girls who work in offices during the day and donate their services at night. All of the Reserve members are not able to give regular service now, but all are trained and on call; ready, should an emergency arise.

Nor do all of those who wear the graduate's pin of the R.C.E.R. assist in hospitals. Some assist in homes, which was the original objective when the Reserve was first organized in 1942. Some help in blood donor clinics, some in High Schools assisting health nurses give T.B. tests. Others give service in a local school for blind returned service men, while still others meet trains to welcome and assist war brides arriving from Overseas. All service is, of course, voluntary—our small part in the war effort.

We have been well trained to execute the elementary and necessary duties in handling the sick. While in active training small groups of about twenty members each, met once a week in various well-equipped rooms throughout the city, under the instruction of a graduate nurse. Incidentally there are 1500 of these graduate nurses rendering this voluntary service in the province of Ontario. The rooms in which we trained were set up with two hospital beds, linen, and other requisites for serving in the average sick room we might encounter in any home. If an article we sought was not forthcoming, we were taught to improvise. We paid a fee of $1.00, which covered the cost of an indispensable text book, which we studied thoroughly.

Under our class nurse, or doctors brought in from outside, we first received a series of lectures on the fundamentals of the course. When this was completed we began our practice periods. Here we each had to actually *do* all the things we had been taught in theory. We practised with each other as patients until we could take temperatures, pulse and respiration correctly, make a bed with or without a patient in it, give a bed bath and foot bath, bathe a baby and assist in a delivery, make poultices and stoops, set up a room for communicable diseases, apply simple bandages, first aid and artificial respiration.

On Call

All these requirements had to be done by each of us a minimum of from three to six times, until we could perform them with confidence and ease.

It was a proud day when we had completed this phase of the training, and at a suitable ceremony received the tiny certificate and attractive gold pin that acclaimed us graduates of the Red Cross Emergency Reserve—on call if needed, in homes or elsewhere, and eligible to wear the smart uniform which we purchased from headquarters.

Practice periods did not cease with graduation. Once a month at least we are pledged to continue these periods for the duration of the war, even although we may be actively engaged in hospitals or elsewhere. The work has been interesting, informative, and will prove indispensable to all of us, no matter where we may be when hostilities cease and conditions return to normal.

But what of the future of this organization, of which Ontario alone can boast 250 Reserve groups with an approximate enrollment of 15,000 members. Will they vanish from the national picture when the war is over? On the contrary, the Canadian Red Cross has interesting plans for the Emergency Reserves, and the part they foresee we shall play in the postwar world. Their ideal is, that no matter what happens, "the Red Cross must carry on," as an active organization, not just one to be called upon in emergency as happened after the last war.

More attention than ever before is expected to be given to health in our postwar planning. The ideal of the Red Cross is that every Reserve Group in the Dominion will fit into an improved health program as set down by the Government. Prescott (Ontario) Branch is typical of a group already doing outstanding work in this respect. Under the Medical Health Officer, they have organized a well baby clinic, where infants can be brought one day a week for free service, serums, vaccinations, etc. On Saturday mornings the same is done for school children, and every morning members of the Reserve go into the schools and give each child cod liver oil. It is expected that every Reserve Group will find similar opportunities for service in its own community.

Thousands of women have been trained in nutrition and first aid, as well as the rudiments of nursing. Each of us is expected to do all we can as individals to keep high health standards in our homes and communities, and to spread, by precept and example, "the health gospel" wherever we go. Improved national health means a more progressive nation in every way, and we have our part to play in realizing this ideal.

Blood donor clinics will continue after the war and Reserves will still be needed in that field, as well as in hospitals until such time as the number of trained nurses available returns to normal.

Trained and Ready

After World War 1, more people lost their lives in the influenza epidemic that swept the world, than the number lost in actual combat during hostilities. Throughout history epidemics have always followed in the wake of wars. It is thought by many that this one will prove no exception. With this possibility in mind, many of the practice periods have been devoted to the setting up of a room for communicable diseases, so that, in the event of an epidemic, Reserves shall enter homes confidently, knowing how to protect themselves and the well members of the family from infection, and bringing efficient care to the stricken.

SAILORS, AHOY!

SPRING is a time for sailors
That never saw the sea...
Sissy, forward and straight
On the heads of you and me!

MARGARET E. NESS

Montreal Fashion Institute.

As she consults the globe in the Tea Wing at Dorval Airport, this traveller wears a limelight gabardine dress with intricate chain fasteners. Draped curved hipline pockets.

YOUR BABY APPRECIATES THE DIFFERENCE IN FLAVOUR

By Meredith Moulton Redhead, Ph. B.
Baby Counsellor of Heinz Home Institute

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Something New, Something Blue for Brides and Attendants

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE good old days are gone when the bride-to-be "named the day" months in advance, and the work and planning that followed was as elaborate and intricate as a Combined Operation of the military staff. And out of the window along with this long-term planning have gone many wedding conventions and traditions that somehow have grown up around the marriage ceremony. Their absence does not imply any lack of beauty or romance—it is merely that today's wedding is more streamlined and that practical considerations receive greater consideration. . . even though the ceremony may have to be arranged on three days' notice or less. A New York store, by the way, has recognized the current need for haste by something called "the package wedding," which provides everything . . . the bride's wedding dress, wedding breakfast, photographs, et al. All for one hundred dollars.

A wide band of green grosgrain contrasts with rough straw of Goddess pink. A spray of green and white feathers is placed at the back to swirl gracefully down to the tip of the ear. Excellent as a suit hat.

Here are a few of the things fashion designers and bridal consultants say about today's weddings:

The bridal outfit should not be bought as a "costume" and laid away, but is smartest when made in a current style and selected for becoming line and material. In other words, don't worry about providing an heirloom gown for generations of brides to come. This is *your* day. Choose a gown that plays up all your qualities and beauty—but don't permit it to subordinate you. Let it be the frame, not the whole portrait. The traditional white satin gown is beautiful, but where and when can it be worn after the wedding under present day conditions? The designers' answer to this for the summer bride is the dress of white jersey or perhaps crisp white cotton in sheer organdy or eyelet embroidery. All are at home on the dance floor or at a dinner party when the honeymoon is over.

And at last those who plan the dress of the wedding party are becoming realistic enough to recognize a fact that has struck many a wedding guest. Rarely are sisters and friends all of the same height, coloring or weight. Since the attendants are not cut out with cooky-cutter exactness to type, it verges on a feat to find a dress that is becoming to all—not to mention the small but important detail (to the bridesmaids) of the use to which the dresses are going to be put after the confetti has been brushed out of them. Designers suggest that each attendant be permitted to choose a style becoming to her, and tie the whole party together with *color*, as is done in modern stage choruses, which no longer wear identical outfits.

Platinum grey, for instance, is a color which provides a perfect background for gay hats and wedding flowers, as well as for wearing later. And anyone can wear it.

"There are no dowagers in America," say the designers, who advise the mother of the bride to look young and chic. "The groom will be looking at you and thinking . . . 'That's what my bride will be in twenty-five years!' . . . so you owe it to your daughter as well as your public to wear the most ravishing hat as well as the smartest dress you can find."

Belle-Mere

They remember that the French have a word for her—*belle-mere*—which translates "mother-in-law" but means quite literally, "beautiful mother". And so these designers say this is no time to keep in the background, but advise mothers to stress their mature beauty. They suggest a simple, well-fitted dress as the basis for a costume of gracious dignity, enlivened by one lovely piece of jewelry. Gloves of matching shade are best, for a wild contrast widens the hips tactlessly. If the figure is full, flowers can be pinned to a muff, to keep the silhouette slim. A fur scarf or one of the new stoles provides a formal note. But most of all they insist on the gayest, wittiest, most flattering hat in the world, for this most important of all Mother's Days!

Again the experts discard the "baby blue bride's suit" as a going-away outfit in favor of a tailored tweed or wool suit in good quality material that will take the punishment of today's travel conditions and will not forever after brand the wearer as a bride. For the girl who wants her outfit to answer the dual purpose of the wedding and travel afterwards, a special three-piece ensemble was shown. This consisted of a full-length gabardine coat, in brown or black, a slim skirt to match, and a pale pink or blue jacket with arrow detail. Worn with a corsage and gay hat, the effect is pretty enough to be married in. Then, the bride need only change accessories, slip on a sweater, and she's ready for any sort of travel.

Wrap-around effects win approval from the point of view of current styles, and have other advantages also. Chief of these is their adjustability which lends a perfect fit on all figures. They are being widely used this season for sportswear. Here the wrap-around effect is used to give perfection of fit to slacks.

DIVISION OF LABOR

THE babies belong to Mama,
She grubs them and scrubs them
and drubs them;
But the Bonus goes to Papa.
She studies the pages
Of baby-wise sages,
The babe's grief assuages,
Its temperature gauges
And curbs its wild rages;
All this without wages.
On her is the onus
But Dad spends the Bonus
For Ottawa rules she is only Mama,
And therefore the Bonus should go
to Papa.

Florence F. McQuay

Color Advertising

In spite of the fact that the Advertising Department of SATURDAY NIGHT accepts color advertising in less than half of its issues SATURDAY NIGHT carries more color advertising than any other periodical published in the Dominion.

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

Weds Diplomat

INTERNATIONAL society turns out for Ottawa Deb's wedding . . . a Woodbury Deb, of course! She's adorable Mary Elizabeth Graham of "Greenacres", Aylmer. And the happy groom is Gustave Eduardo Leguizamon, Chancellor of the Legation of Argentina.

Snapped while honeymooning at Victoria, B. C. Lovely Elizabeth admiring the "show" dahlias; blissful Eduardo admiring the flower-petal-soft complexion of his own Woodbury Deb!

"To keep my skin smooth and bright", she says, "I take a daily Woodbury Facial Cocktail. First a luxurious wash with thick Woodbury lather. Then a clear warm rinse and cold."

For the skin alone! Woodbury Facial Soap is made *in cake form only*, with a special costly ingredient for mildness. Try it for a softer, smoother, lovelier-to-touch complexion.

BACK UP YOUR FIGHTING MAN—BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS ★ MADE IN CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

Ichabod . . The Glory is Departed And How Are the Mighty Fallen

By ULRIC MIGNON

IT was the hour before dinner. In the Club lounge some twenty members, embedded in overstuffed chairs, were peacefully whetting their appetites and reviewing the cosmic scene.

Suddenly a voice from the doorway shattered the calm.

"Gad!" it exclaimed. "Gad, but it's cold out! Evening, Jenkins! Evening, Cattermole! You lucky nine-to-five civilians! Never think there was a war on to look around here, eh? Steward! A hot toddy!"

Professor Wagtail and I, who had been talking of higher things, closed our eyes and feigned sleep. For it was the voice of Holocaust.

Holocaust is one of our several honorary members who hold fairly high rank in the Armed Forces. He arrived in the city to take charge of the resoling of shoes at a big local depot. After you have talked with him awhile, however, you realize that this occupation is only a blind. His real job is that of adviser to the Government, and he is (you gather) on terms of the greatest familiarity with most of our Cabinet Ministers.

Before the war he was obviously Something Big in the brokerage business. None the less, he felt he had to get into the Show. Meant giving up a lot, of course—but dammit, he was a Britisher. So he phoned a few of the boys in Ottawa. "You bet we can use you, Hol," said Burpy. "What d'you want to do?" "Put me where I'll be most useful," said Hol. "All I want's another whack at the Hun." So Burpy fixed it.

It was this same Holocaust who now crossed the room and noisily deposited himself in an unoccupied chair that stood close to the Professor and myself.

"Smarten up there, you two," he admonished us with shocking joviality. "War's not over yet, y'know. Mind if I join you? Had one hell of a day."

WE opened our eyes. Professor Wagtail surveyed him with gravity. He said:

"I hear you're leaving us soon."

Holocaust summoned up a smile, manly and self-deprecatory.

"Yes," he said, "got my marching orders on Monday. They've started getting rid of the old guard at last. Guess our job's about done. We've been right in there punching since the thing began. Let the young chaps get cracking now, I say. Puffy asked me if I wanted to stay on after my retirement came through. 'Hell, no,' I told him. 'This is old stuff to me, Puffy. The kindest thing you can do is let me get out,' I said."

He turned to look for George the steward.

"Hey, steward!" he roared. "Where's that damn toddy?"

At this blast the Oldest Member gagged on his drink. Half of it went down his shirt front, the other half seared its way through his nasal passage. After a brisk bout with death, he got up, glared in our direction like a maddened hermit-crab, and staggered towards the door.

Holocaust frowned.

"You saw that, eh? That's what we've got to fight in this country. Here we are, giving up everything to lick the Jerries, and all that type does is just live off the fat of the land and hate the sight of a uniform. Fifth columnists. By Gad, if I had my way —"

THE arrival of George with a steaming hot whiskey broke his chain of thought. He raised his glass.

"Happy landings, Wagtail!"

The Professor lifted one shaggy eyebrow in acknowledgement.

"I suppose," he said presently, "you'll be going right back to the brokerage game now?"

Holocaust set the glass down slowly.

"Haven't decided yet," he said at last. "Might go down South for a year or so first. M.O. tells me I've been overdoing it pretty badly. 'Hol,' he said, 'it's you older men that have won this war. Why don't you ease up a bit? You're entitled to.' 'No dice, Doc,' I told him. 'Got to get back into harness. I'm getting a bit fed up with trying to live on five thousand a year. I took a hell of a beating financially when I came into the Service.' All the same, I think he's right. I need a rest."

The Professor clucked in sympathy. Then abruptly he snapped his fingers.

"That reminds me," he said. "I ran into old Johnny Cogg in the billiard room about an hour ago. He asked me if I happened to know of a good man for the job of warehouse clerk at his Halifax branch. Two hundred a month. I couldn't think of anyone myself. I wonder if either of you fellows can."

AFTER a few moments' thought we both shook our heads. The Professor subsided, puffing placidly at his pipe and staring at the ceiling. Holocaust, who seemed oppressed by a sudden pensiveness, finished his drink and rose to his feet.

"Well, gentlemen, afraid I'll have to leave you. Expecting a call back at the office—" his voice dropped to a whisper "—from Ottawa. Tuffy's after me to take over some Government job. So long!"

A little later, when the Professor and I were about to leave, Johnny Cogg came looking for us.

"Hey, Prof," he chuckled. "Guess what. Old Hoople-Holocaust's been after me."

"Oh? That's nice."

"Nice!" Our rugged and realistic friend made a coarse reference to his own person. "He comes up humming and hawing and shooting off his face about some guy called Tuffy. Then he starts edging the talk round to that job I mentioned to you. He called it a 'position'. I near burst out laughing in his face when I found out he wanted it for himself. Imagine! He never made two hundred a month in his life, unless I miss my guess."

THE Professor started to correct him, but Johnny silenced him with a gesture.

"Yeah," he said, "I know all about that. But it takes brains on Civvy Street."

The Professor shook his head sadly.

"Ichabod," he sighed, "Ichabod."

Johnny shot a suspicious glance at him.

"What's that, Prof?"

"Ichabod," murmured Professor Wagtail once more. "The glory is departed."

THE LAGGARD KNIGHT

"THERE still is time," the troubled
knight
Proclaimed as mailed and plumed
He rode through mist and dwindling
light
Where dim the summit loomed..

"Strike when the wrong is young"
was writ
About his broadsword's hilt;
And he had weighed and pondered it
And known when guilt was guilt.

So high he clambered, wave by wave,
And from his worn mount leapt
To face at last the darkling cave
Where grim the Dragon slept.

"Am I in time, who lost my way
And flaired a fading trail—
Who, teased by doubts, forgot how
they
Who come too late may fail?"

Then close he leaned, his sword unsheathed,
And heard no stirring limb;
No flamed defiance on him breathed,
No sound came out to him.

"Am I too late?" that laggard knight
Asked of the blackening stain
About strewn scales and bones of
white
Some readier sword had slain.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

LONG IS THE SEASON

FOR SLACKS . . .

Grey flannel slacks—Long, lean and easy-unruffled and right
from the faint sunshine of Spring to the wood fires of Fall
. . . finding good company in whittled waistcoat,
tailored shirt. From a collection of classics at

EATON'S

● Rarebits are extra tasty—egg dishes and sea foods get a flavor-lift—when you add Heinz 57-Sauce. It's an ideal condiment for table and kitchen use! For it's a fully aged sauce carefully made from richly spiced tropical and domestic fruits and vegetables! Put Heinz 57-Sauce on your shopping list!

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57-SAUCE
17 Flavors Blended Into One

There Is a Way to Get Maximum Efficiency

By GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In Britain the vital question of production efficiency is on the way to becoming political bait. The Left is offering its usual cure-all of "nationalization". The Right is crying "non-interference". This, Mr. Layton says, is the worst thing that could happen. These things as such really haven't anything to do with efficiency.

Whether or not industry is efficient will depend, no matter what policy of ownership is being followed, on its having the machinery, the skill and the intelligent leadership to make it efficient. Methods of efficiency should be found which will apply in any system. To find them calls for an independent approach, and a new spirit in labor and management.

London.

IN AN especially American context the Washington *Post* recently said, "Power is no substitute for efficiency . . . and it is efficiency that produces the goods." This question of industrial efficiency which is now stalking the length and breadth of British industry under the banner "PMH" is the very essence of the problems which will confront Britain in that period after the war which is called the reconstruction period, and in the long years which stretch after it when in industrial terms efficiency will be the only counter-balance to a declining British working population.

PMH stands for production per man-hour, and it was brought to the awareness of the British people by the report on comparative productivity in the British and American cotton industries which the Platt Cotton Textile Mission made in October 1944. It is a term of reference which has since been used with disquieting results in referring to the efficiency of many other British industries; in particular, the coal industry.

What is not in dispute is the urgency of the need to gear up industrial production to the highest possible point of efficiency, a point not determined in relation to precedent or tradition but fixed in world-wide terms and in the language of the most advanced scientific and industrial research. There is no dispute about this because none but a dunderhead fails to see how great is Britain's need for efficiency in production that compares favorably with all potential competitors in the overseas markets. And none but a lunatic or a rogue asserts that Britain can do without a great and continuing expansion in her overseas trade.

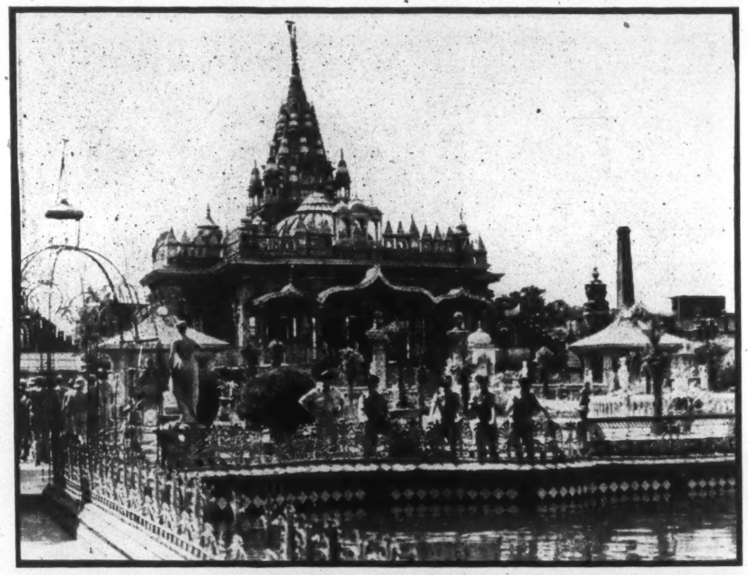
What is in dispute is the means whereby this advance in PMH is to be achieved and it is disturbing to find that already the phrase is appearing on the programs of political parties who are framing their platforms for the coming General Election.

If anything is certain it is that if the question of industrial efficiency is made a political question then it will never be solved except by an undeserved miracle. Politicians on the Left know all about PMH. They know why the operative in British textiles produces only a half in one hour what his American confrere does. They know why the British coal industry is in such a morass of inefficiency and confusion. They know that all that is required is to nationalize industry, lock, stock, and barrel. And then all will be well. PMH will then rise until it is the envy of America and the despair of Britain's competitors.

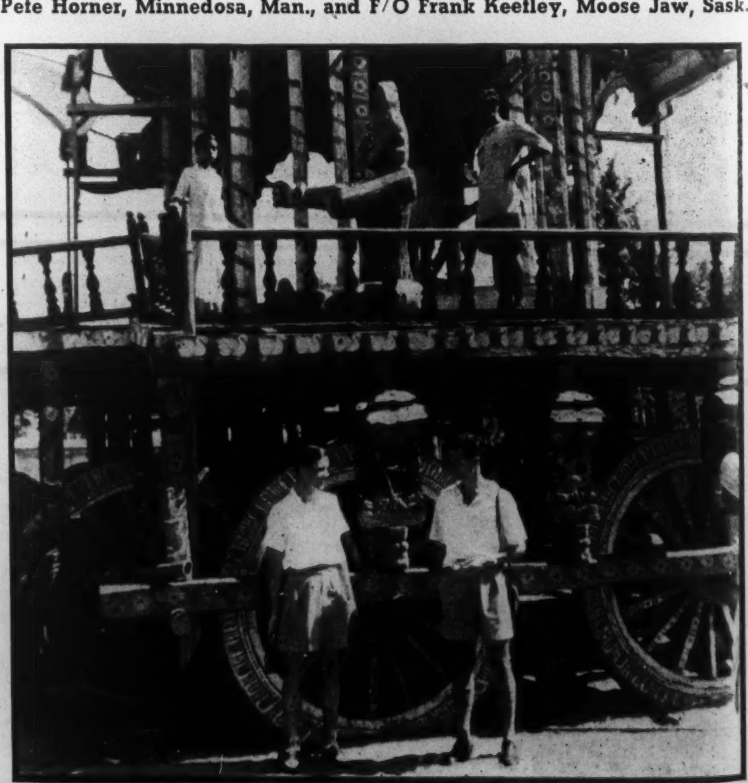
Politicians on the Right also know

(Continued on Next Page)

Strange places and people are no longer just names to R.C.A.F. fliers now stationed in India. Seven of them are shown here as they took time off from their flying chores to visit the Aga Khan's palace near Poona, where Gandhi was held as a political prisoner until his recent release. Left to right the fliers are: F/O Bev. Luther, Ottawa, Ont.; F/O Ted Manser, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; F/O Frank Scholfield, Dunnville, Ont.; F/L Bliss Lewin, Toronto; F/O Sid Bridges, Edson, Alta.; F/O J. Pulley, Revelstoke, B.C.; F/O Joe Ferris, Vancouver, B.C. The exquisitely-decorated Jain Temple (shown below), one of the most splendid temples in India, was another of the spots visited by a group of Canadian airmen.



Annually Hindus from all parts of India flock to the east-coast resort of Puri for a religious festival during which special honors are paid to the gods of the Jaganath temple. On the day of the festival three wooden gods are removed from the magnificent temple, second largest of all Hindu temples, and placed on mammoth floats of hand-carved wood. The floats are drawn by worshippers to another temple outside the town and remain in the open for seven days before being returned to the temple of their origin. Two R.C.A.F. fliers witnessed this year's event and are shown by a wheel of one of the giant wooden floats drawn by 800 men and women. Both are pilots of a Liberator squadron; on the left is Pete Horner, Minnedosa, Man., and F/O Frank Keetley, Moose Jaw, Sask.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Topsy - Turvydom in Cottonland

By P. M. RICHARDS

ONE hundred years ago, on March 29, 1845, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada passed an Act founding "an incorporated joint stock company, in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the District of Saint Francis, in this Province, to be called The Sherbrooke Cotton Factory." Though the company failed, that Act was the beginning of Canada's primary cotton industry. Last week Mr. G. B. Gordon, president of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, affixed a plaque to his company's Sherbrooke mill to mark the passing of one hundred years of cotton manufacturing in Canada, and made a speech about the conditions in which his company and the Canadian textile industry find themselves at the end of that hundred years.

In addition to being the first Canadian cotton company, the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory was the first limited liability manufacturing company ever formed in Canada (incidentally, John A. Macdonald opposed the limited liability feature). Eight thousand pounds sterling was the capital of the company as set by the Act. "Forty thousand dollars would not go far today," remarked Mr. Gordon. "A few new pieces of equipment perhaps, or repairs to one section of one plant. Today it takes millions of dollars, the savings of thousands of shareholders, to set up a plant."

Future Uncertain

Canada's first cotton mill had 1,200 spindles; the cotton mill in Sherbrooke today has 76,668. "It (the present mill) is a fine building, filled with expensive and fairly modern machinery and equipment, and together with the rayon division housed in the older building it constitutes one of the more important manufacturing units in the Canadian textile industry. Yet the future of this great plant," said Mr. Gordon, "is just as uncertain today as was the outlook for the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory in 1845. It is true we are protected against the hazard of fire by insurance but Lomas" (manager of the 1845 factory, which apparently burned down) "had protection against a deadlier menace. In those days transportation was difficult and costly and once Lomas produced goods he could be sure of finding a good market for his limited output in the district because he had the goods ready to sell and deliver. Today, with modern distributing methods, it is the cost of producing goods which determines whether they can be sold, not where they are produced.

"It need be no secret that our costs of production have risen substantially during these war years while selling prices have been maintained at rigid ceiling values under the price control policy of the Government which has done so much to stabilize the cost of living. The result is that we are living in a sort of wonderland where everything is Humpty-Dumpty and we carry on merrily enough losing many cents per pound on everything we turn out and then we receive adjusting payments from a government agency so that we can continue on our way. Obviously we must emerge into the cold world of realities again some time and perhaps the sooner the better, because our present method of existence is harmful to the morale of our whole organization. You cannot live and work under highly artificial conditions without tending to lose a sense of proportion and some of the other faculties that are so essential in everyday business life."

If the company's employees should ask for higher wages or feel they should do less work for their present pay, why, under the present system, should the management oppose such moves? If it should not oppose them, "our costs will rise still higher and our losses become greater, but it just means a bigger adjustment from the Government. And think of the credit we get for putting more purchasing power into the hands of our employees!" said Mr. Gordon. "I say it is to the credit of our organization that it has stood against taking the easy road and has endeavored to continue operating its mills as economically and efficiently as possible under prevailing conditions. But we have lost some ground."

Every move in the direction of higher costs of production would bring retribution in the years ahead, Mr. Gordon said. "The period after the war is not going to be an easy one for an industry which has competitors all over the world. Canada must export, and to export she must import. What will she import? Manufactured goods. Rather than attempt to be the judge of just what manufactured goods are to be imported our Government is only too likely to take the stand that imports should find their own level. And that simply means that the cheapest goods get the market."

Cooperation for Survival

The company could and would do a lot to help itself in the tough times ahead, but all its efforts might be useless unless it received intelligent cooperation from outside the organization, Mr. Gordon said. The general conditions under which manufacturing was carried on were established by the Provincial Department of Labor and certain Labor Boards, and more and more in the past five years it had become their responsibility to balance the scales between the demands of labor and the policies of the Federal Government as regards wage increases and other factors. If the company were given a chance to operate in the most practical and efficient manner it should be able to meet conditions as they arose after the war. Otherwise the Sherbrooke mill and others like it might well become monuments to the past glory of the textile industry in Canada.

It seems to this column that there is considerable food for thought in Mr. Gordon's remarks.

(*Continued from Page 30*)

all about it. They know that what is required is self-government for industry. Let industry run its affairs without any interference from Government. Let the owners and the workers work out their own salvation. The Right Wing knows that nationalization of industry is a means to the end of inefficiency.

That is how matters look like standing when the time comes for the British people to make up its mind what sort of Government it ought to have to steer the ship through the difficult waters of reconstruction, and towards the harbor of an assured and high standard of living for all the people in all the industries in the country.

This, of course, is quite simply tragic, and literally tragic with one face turned towards pity and another towards terror. For nationalization as such has nothing whatsoever to do with industrial efficiency; nor has industrial self-government as such.

Reveal the Facts

If it should be impossible to employ the means to efficiency then it would be better if the country was informed of the fact without quibbling, rather than that there should be a dishonorable deception behind political banners. Efficiency will be achieved in British industry when there is at work the necessary physical machinery to produce it, the necessary physical skill to work the machinery, and the necessary intelligence of management to control the operation. That would be productive efficiency.

In terms of markets, where what is involved is a mechanical efficiency plus a cost efficiency, the question of price is all-important and therefore the question of wages and salaries and transport costs and raw material costs are also a part of efficiency to be dealt with at the manufacturing end.

It is admittedly impossible to rule out of account the plain fact that a certain type of Government will in any case nationalize industry and that the problem would then be how to achieve optimum efficiency in a nationalized industry; and that another type of Government would give industry the self-government for which certain sections of it are asking now and that the problem would then be to achieve efficiency within a self-governing industry. But there is an approach to the problem which can escape the worst of this Scylla and that Charybdis.

It should not be impossible for a body to be set up, composed of scientists, industrialists, and skilled workmen, with more general economic advisers, who could report to the Government of the day, whatever its complexion, the things that it found to be hindering the attainment of maximum PMH in any section and to recommend the practical means for putting things right.

Such a body, working impartially, without reference to political prejudices and without fear or favor, could do invaluable work. There is no question that it could raise that would be incapable of solution provided there were in evidence that simplest form of goodwill which develops when people of different beliefs and aspirations find themselves in the same boat.

Britain will be rowing a difficult enough course when the war is over and she will not be piloted accurately by gentlemen standing in the bows and posturing impressively in reminiscent dictatorial attitudes. Her compass must be set and watched by people who know the job. This could mean sacrifices. It might well mean that labor would have to stop the game of power politics which the Trade Unions seem intent upon waging one against the other, and all together against what are called, with traditional naivete, the bosses. And it will certainly mean that the industrial managers will have to think again about the privileges adhering to their position.

The one way to secure the operation of such goodwill is to make it quite plain to everybody concerned that the urgency has all the characteristics of a crisis and that they should do no less for the long-term crisis of peace than they showed themselves willing to do for the short-term crisis of war. That way the development of these vital economic issues into an unpleasant political ball game might be prevented.

NEWS OF THE MINES

High Values in Quemont Drilling Still Holding Public Interest

By JOHN M. GRANT

QUEMONT Mining Corporation continued the centre of mining interest last week with a new all-time high of $8.55 and the news that Hole No. 13, 600 feet to the west of the discovery hole No. 10, had intersected high grade ore. Hole No. 13 yielded a true width of 21 feet running 0.84 oz. or $32.34 gold, 3.7% copper, 1.9 oz. silver, and 0.76% zinc. In the core length of 36½ feet there were outstanding sections, one five foot length running 2.0 oz. gold and 6.48% copper. The above assays were in the core length from 302 feet to 338.5 feet, which was a stretch of heavy sulphides. The hole was reported stopped at 780 feet. Whether or not the three holes completed to date encountered the same zone is not known and will not be determined definitely until more drilling has been done. Drilling from the ice has had to be discontinued and is now being carried out from the shore.

•

As Quemont holds a permit as a base metal property for the carrying on of development work the company is planning the resumption of underground work as speedily as possible. A couple of decades ago a shaft was put down to a depth of 900 feet and at that level a crosscut runs out about 500 feet. It is now proposed to drive eastward from the north end of this crosscut to the west anomaly, a distance of between 1,000 and 1,200 feet. A further 1,000 feet should reach the anomaly in which sulphides and gold values were disclosed by Hole No. 10. This work will, it is expected, require about eight months but drilling can be continued while this drive is underway and some quite deep holes are possible in the area of No. 13 hole. Mineralization in No. 13 hole was said to be very similar to that at Noranda and it is interesting to recollect that the "H" and "Lower H" orebodies at Noranda Mines changed from sulphides carrying low values to rich copper-gold bodies as work proceeded to depth. Hence any depth-work at Quemont can be certain of unusual interest.

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Increased profits were reported by Hallnor Mines for 1944 due to the fact the grade of ore extracted was better

(*Continued on Page 35*)

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WESTERN CANADA'S PIONEER IN MEAT PACKING

Facts from Annual Report of

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

SALES

Burns & Co. Limited, with plants located strategically throughout the West, reports sales for 1944 at $93,212,000.00.

This is 30 per cent above sales for the previous year.

Adding sales of subsidiaries, total for 1944 was $128,000,000.00.

PROFITS

Profit in 1944 was moderately higher than in 1943. After providing, out of profits, $296,000.00 reserve to provide against post-war price declines in value of inventory, earned surplus is increased by $316,000.00 to $1,120,000.00.

WORKING CAPITAL

Despite heavy payments on account of sinking fund on funded debt, net current assets at the year end were increased by $116,000.00 to $3,316,000.00, compared with the year before.

CERTAIN ASSETS SOLD

Certain assets, including creameries and retail stores, were sold in the course of the year at satisfactory prices, amounting in the aggregate to approximately $825,000.00. A Reserve for Sinking Fund and Post-War Rehabilitation, amounting to $652,000.00 is made up mainly from proceeds of such sales.

FUNDED DEBT

Funded debt is reduced by the operation of sinking fund to $5,151,950.00 from $5,964,950.00.

PLANT EFFICIENCY

Capital Expenditures in the year were essential to greater efficiency and will give full value to the Company in the Post-War years. Amount charged off to Depreciation exceeded capital expenditures by $143,000.00.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Burns & Co. Limited is the present name of the enterprise started 55 years ago by the late Senator Patrick Burns, who was the pioneer meat packer of Western Canada. The small beginning in Calgary in 1890 has grown until today Burns & Co. is a very important factor in the processing of the products of Canadian farms, and the finished products are sold throughout Canada and in the export market, notably Britain.

Present operations are carried on in meat packing plants in Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Prince Albert, Regina, and Edmonton.

SUBSIDIARIES

All subsidiaries operated at a profit in 1944. Although the company has disposed of certain assets, notably creameries and retail stores, it has other important subsidiaries. These include Burns & Co. (Eastern) Limited, Consolidated Fruit Company, Limited, and Palm Dairies Limited.

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HEAD OFFICE CALGARY

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

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LIMITED

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Branches in the principal cities of Canada
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

TORONTO HAMILTON

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. W., Oshawa, Ont.—In addition to its main property in the eastern Kirkland Lake area, NORTHLAND MINES (1940) LTD. has an option on a group of claims about five miles north of Boston Creek as well as having acquired by staking a number of claims in Harker township, Lightning River area. I understand the company is also interested in some other prospects. Officials state that present drilling on its main property has extended the area in which gold values occur for a length of 550 feet and still open to the north. While yet in the prospect stage the shares appear to hold some speculative attraction and the company reports adequate funds for the program in hand.

E. N. D., Montreal, Que.—Indications are that 1945 production of WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS CORP., LTD., will be at a lower level than during the past few years with the manufacture of war materials still predominating, states the president, G. W. Hutchins. It is expected that operations will be on a profitable basis. However, certain complications and difficulties during the transition period following the cessation of hostilities must still be anticipated. Some contract cancellations and reductions have already been experienced but if they continue to affect the company in the same gradual and orderly fashion, the strain of conversion will be greatly eased. The postwar outlook is favorable. There are indications that a substantial backlog of work is accumulating for the construction and other industries which the company serve. Like most manufacturers the company is concerned with the problem of balancing present stabilized prices with greatly increased costs and must strive to maintain a high volume of production and at the same time increase efficiency to reduce costs. Western Steel Products' total net reached a new peak of $281,820 or $2.39 per share of common stock for the year 1944, comparing with $249,294 or $2.11 per share for 1943 and the previous high of $272,595 or $2.31 per share for 1940. The latest year's net was made up of $1.76 per share retainable net and 63 cents per share refundable tax as against retainable net of $1.36 per share and 75 cents per share of refundable tax for 1943. The increase in retainable net for 1944 was owing to the increase in standard profit allowance, permitted under the 1944 E. P. T. amendment. Production figures for 1944 were approximately the same as those of 1943, which established a high record in the history of the company.

R. W. N., Toronto, Ont.—Financial control of BUFFALO CANADIAN recently passed into the hands of new interests and there has been a substantial rise in the price of the shares. I understand the Toronto mining group now in control plans a new exploration and development program. Since its original property closed down owing to exhaustion of ore reserves Gunnar has been actively exploring for new mines.

L. B. D., Sydney, N.S. — Increased income and excess profits taxes have about kept pace with the improvement in earnings of FANNY FARMER CANDY SHOPS during the war years. Sales for 1944 of $14,651,019 were more than double those of $6,856,414 for 1938 and net profit before taxes of $3,637,538 more than three times the 1938 total of $1,111,059, but provision for income and excess profits taxes, including the postwar refund of $233,500, was more than 13 times that of $207,000 provided for 1938. The result is that net profit, including the refundable tax, of $1,043,038 was only moderately

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Test in Progress

BY HARUSPEX

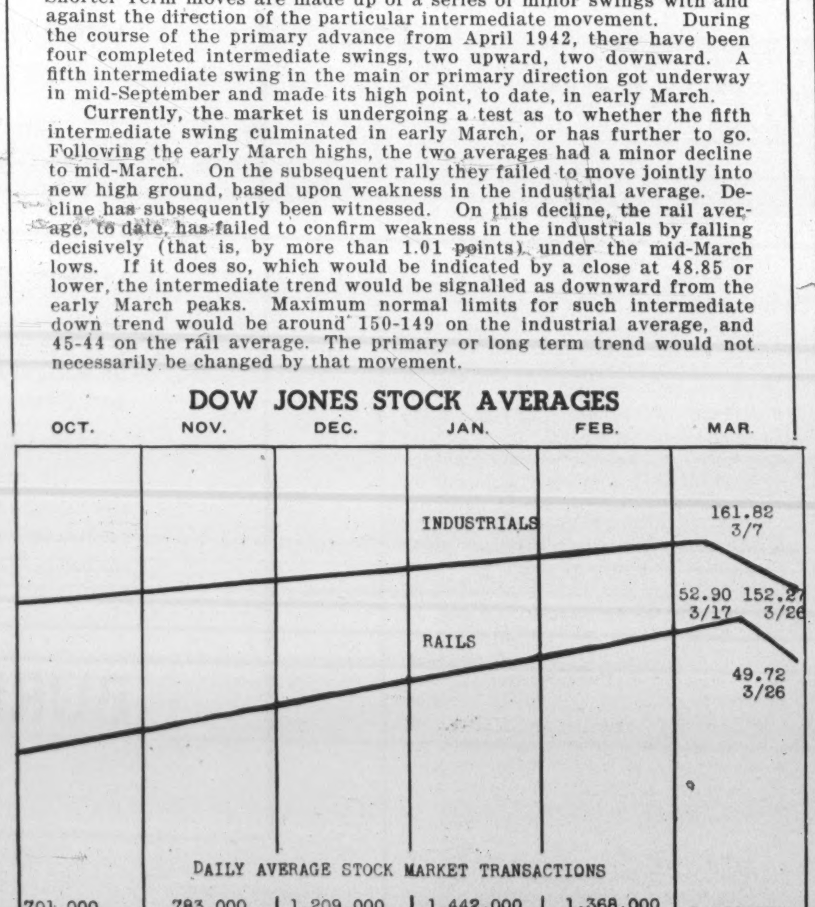
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, and recent months, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORTER TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

A Primary or Long Term move consists of a series of intermediate swings with and against the primary trend, just as intermediate or Shorter Term moves are made up of a series of minor swings with and against the direction of the particular intermediate movement. During the course of the primary advance from April 1942, there have been four completed intermediate swings, two upward, two downward. A fifth intermediate swing in the main or primary direction got underway in mid-September and made its high point, to date, in early March.

Currently, the market is undergoing a test as to whether the fifth intermediate swing culminated in early March, or has further to go. Following the early March highs, the two averages had a minor decline to mid-March. On the subsequent rally they failed to move jointly into new high ground, based upon weakness in the industrial average. Decline has subsequently been witnessed. On this decline, the rail average, to date, has failed to confirm weakness in the industrials by falling decisively (that is, by more than 1.01 points) under the mid-March lows. If it does so, which would be indicated by a close at 48.85 or lower, the intermediate trend would be signalled as downward from the early March peaks. Maximum normal limits for such intermediate down trend would be around 150-149 on the industrial average, and 45-44 on the rail average. The primary or long term trend would not necessarily be changed by that movement.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 219

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1945, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1945.

By order of the Board.

W. G. MORE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 14th March, 1945.

Leitch Gold Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on May 15, 1945, to shareholders of record at close of business April 16, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

March 28, 1945.

Peace of Mind at Modest Cost

Even though your estate is not large you can enjoy the peace of mind which comes from knowing that your affairs are safely in the competent hands of this corporation. Indeed, in many instances, we have been able through our administration to effect savings many times greater than the costs involved. Ask for our booklets on Wills, Insurance Trusts, Living Trusts and Management Service.

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A higher percentage of the subscribers to SATURDAY NIGHT renew their subscriptions on expiry than for any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

above the $904,059 reported for 1938, and exclusive of the refundable tax retained net of $809,538 was down from $904,059 for 1938. Net for 1944, including the postwar refund, was equal to $3 per share and exclusive of the refundable to $2.33 per share, against $2.34 per share for 1938. While retained net per share for 1944 was approximately the same as that for 1938 this is due to a reduction in the number of shares outstanding. The margin of profit before taxes to sales has shown an improvement from 16.2% in 1938 to 24.8% in 1944, but after taxes the percentage of net retained profit had dropped from 13.2% to 7.1%. However, retained net during the war years has shown a good margin over the annual dividend and extra aggregating $1.75 per share.

A. J. R., Winnipeg Man.—Control of OMEGA GOLD MINES is now in the hands of Noranda and Anglo-Huronian. Ore reserves are fairly substantial but the profit margin is small. It is possible the Omega mill will be utilized to mill the ore known to exist on the Amalgamated Larder property. Ore reserves at SISCOE have been declining steadily and the operation is now largely a salvage proposition. The company's working capital position is strong and an active and widespread program of outside exploration is proceeding.

R. J. D., Toronto, Ont.—I would advise retaining your shares of G. TAMBLYN LIMITED. The company's sales continued their upward trend during the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, despite the unfavorable conditions that still prevailed with resultant shortages in many lines of merchandise. Sales amounted to $5,656,445, an increase of $366,217 or 7% over 1943 and for the fifth consecutive year an all-time high level was established. Operating expenses for the period showed a rather considerable increase, however, mainly due to added wage expense incurred by the necessity of extra personnel as the result of the greatly expanded volume of sales. Thus operating profit was slightly lower for 1944 at $646,628 as compared with the 1943 peak of $676,978. Other income was also lower. Tax provision, including the refundable portion, was reduced to $443,292 as against $475,530. After all charges retainable net income amounted to $105,054, equal after preferred dividends, to 80 cents on the common stock, barely covering the 80 cent annual rate that has been paid since 1937 and comparing with 88 cents for 1943 and $1.03 for 1942. In addition to such earnings, the refundable portion of taxes of $74,270 was equal to 66 cents per share common for 1944 as against $81,158 or 72 cents per share for 1943. Total net on the common for the latest year was $1.47 and for 1943, $1.60 per share.

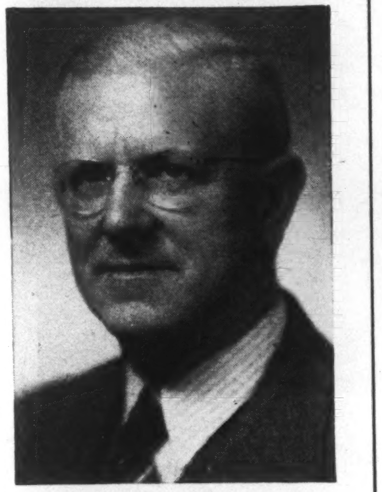
G. A. M., Shawville, Que.—Market action of the stock of VINCENT MINING CORP. will depend on the success met with in its objective which is the building up of a large management, development and financing organization for mining companies and properties. The company was formed in September 1944, is headed by Norman Vincent and capitalized at 5,000,000 shares. Some 15 or 16 mining enterprises are currently under the operating and management control of the Vincent Corporation, which also has share interests in other companies as well as several hundred mining claims in Ontario and Quebec. Of the authorized capitalization 1,000,000 shares were issued for properties and 900,000 of these are pooled. Mr. Vincent and associates placed $250,000 in the treasury to provide working capital on its formation and I believe additional shares have since been taken up.

A.E.S., Saint John, N.B.—While no official ore estimate is available, QUEENSTON is shaping up as a large tonnage proposition. Diamond drilling checked by crosscutting and drifting gave good values over a long, wide zone which has only been partially developed. Some promising sections were opened in lateral work on two levels. Recent drilling has indicated a new high-grade zone which is now being further tested. Upper Canada Mines has provided finances for this development.

L. C. F., Toronto, Ont.—Since your letter was written you have perhaps noticed in the "News of the Mines" column that an extensive development program is now in progress at UPPER CANADA MINES which is expected to take perhaps two years to complete. The No. 2 shaft is being deepened from 750 to 1,250 feet to provide four new levels and is now down 875 feet. In addition to development of the orebodies in this area a drive is being made on the 1,000-foot level to connect the two shafts, which are 2,900 feet apart. The productive life of Upper Canada has been largely under wartime conditions and due to the acute labor shortage little work done at depth. At present not much work is proceeding outside of deepening of the shaft and driving of the connection. In recent months the mill has been only operating at about half of its capacity. I understand there has been no change in formation or structure at depth and it remains for further development to determine the ore picture here and indicate the growth possibilities of the mine.

L. S. M., Edmonton, Alta. — The surface showing on CROINOR PERSHING is described as impressive, and one of the best found in Quebec for some time. The number one, or most northerly vein, has been tested by 16 drill holes and five surface trenches over a length of 850 feet, with both ends still open. The vein has been traced in surface trenching in places for an additional distance of 2,000 feet. The average of all sections secured to date gives a width of nearly 10 feet of $10 grade. A mining plant has been purchased in readiness for shaft sinking.

NEW APPOINTMENTS



F. W. SNYDER

Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company announces the appointment of Mr. F. W. Snyder as Vice-President and Managing Director, and Mr. W. W. Foot as General Manager.

Becomes Leland President

MR. G. ERNEST ROBERTSON, formerly Vice-President and General Manager of Leland Electric Canada Limited, was recently elected President, while retaining the General Managership of the Company.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 233

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 20th March 1945

Cockshutt Plow Company Ltd.

OPERATING under government restrictions, Canada's farm implement manufacturing industry is unable to supply the present demand and indications are the industry will be faced for some years with a heavy demand for replacement of present worn out equipment, for new implements to equip those placed on Canadian farms under the War Veterans' Act, and to re-establish the farmer in the devastated farming communities of Europe. In the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1944, C. Gordon Cockshutt, President, stated it is expected that substantial increases in output for equipping returned men on the farms and for UNRRA will be made shortly. During 1945 the company is permitted to increase production of farm implements for domestic consumption by approximately 10% over the basic years 1940-1941. He said the demand for the company's products will be considerably in excess of the authorized output. While war contracts are still an important part of production, it is to be expected that as war requirements diminish Cockshutt Plow will be permitted to devote an increasing portion of manufacturing facilities to the production of implements. An unfavourable factor was the removal of the duty on farm implement imports to Canada. The effects of this have not been felt by the industry as yet and the leading manufacturers have made known their views to Ottawa.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1944, inclusive of $7,828 refundable tax, amounted to $407,073 and was equal to $1.35 per share. Of this net, $1.32 per share was retained against the current annual dividend requirement of 50c a share. For the previous year the company reported net profit of $467,134, including $69,216 refundable, which was equal to $1.55 a share and the retained portion to $1.32 a share. Earnings of two subsidiaries of which Cockshutt Plow's portion was $44,976 for 1943-1944, are not included in the above profits. Earned surplus at November 30, 1944 of $987,689, exclusive of the accumulated refundable tax of $143,109, was an increase from $332,317 at the end of the 1938-1939 fiscal year.

The company's liquid position has shown consistent improvement 1939-1940, with net working capital of $5,455,600 at November 30, 1944, up from $4,059,072 at November 31, 1939. Current assets of $7,711,138 at November 30, 1944, had a ratio of 3.4 to 1 to current liabilities of $2,255,538.

At November 30, 1944, there were outstanding 300,678 common shares, of an authorized issue of 500,000 shares. The present shares replaced the old common and preferred in the reorganization of the capital structure of 1928. Dividends are currently being paid semi-annually at the annual rate of 50c per share. An initial semi-annual dividend of 75c a share was paid on the present shares in February 1929 and the annual rate of $1.50 per share continued with quarterly distributions of 37½c a share until reduced to 15c quarterly in February 1931. Dividends were deferred with the payment due August 1931 and there were no further distributions until the payment of a semi-annual dividend of 25c in December 1941, which basis has been continued to date.

The original company was established in 1830 and the present company incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1910. Cockshutt Plow Company Limited is one of the largest farm implement manufacturers in the Dominion with plants located at Brantford, Ontario. The company controls Brantford Coach and Body Limited, manufacturing trailers, truck bodies, dump wagons etc., and in 1943 organized Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Limited as a wholly owned subsidiary to build plastic moulded plywood fuselages for aircraft.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

Year Ended November 30	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	14	11½	$1.35-a	10.4	8.5	$0.50
1943	13¾	9¼	1.55-a	8.9	6.0	0.50
1942	9½	5¾	2.02-a	4.7	2.8	0.50
1941	6½	3¾	1.55	4.2	2.6	0.50
1940	9¾	3⅞	0.78	12.5	5.0	—
1939	11⅞	5	0.19	62.5	26.3	—
Average 1939-1944				8.8	5.3	
Approximate current average				10.0		
Approximate current yield				3.8%		

a—Includes 3c per share refundable tax 1944, 23c 1943 and 23c 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended Nov. 30	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 407,073-x	$ 467,134-x	$ 607,768-x	$ 466,856	$ 236,014	$ 57,176
Earned Surplus	987,689	959,564	963,768	719,849	403,331	332,317
Current Assets	7,711,138	6,841,775	8,338,029	8,553,076	7,464,350	6,597,604
Current Liabilities	2,255,538	1,947,165	3,638,192	4,041,562	3,204,798	2,538,532
Net Working Capital	5,455,600	4,894,610	4,699,837	4,511,514	4,259,552	4,059,072

x—Includes $7,828 refundable tax 1944, $69,216 1943 and $69,021 1942.

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$1,000.00 originally invested in First Victory Loan 3% Bonds from June 15, 1941

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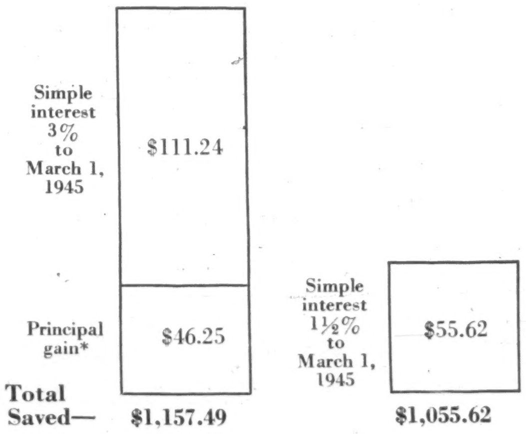

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Preservation of Business Values of Individual in Case of Death

By GEORGE GILBERT

There are many business and professional men who fail to realize the extent to which their principal assets at the present time consist of their business or professional ability, their existing connections, their credit standing, reputation, etc.

While these are valuable possessions and in time should be productive of substantial financial resources, they are not as a rule realizable in the event of death for the benefit of dependents, and some sound method of making provision against such a contingency is accordingly advisable.

FOR the purpose of obtaining a financial return sufficient to maintain himself and his family on as good a plane of living as possible, the average business or professional man exercises his energies during the working period of his life. The measure of his success depends largely upon his initiative, ingenuity, skill, managerial ability, enthusiasm and industry. He uses his acquired business or professional technique to anticipate and provide for various changes in methods and practices that loom up ahead. And yet this same business or professional man often fails to realize that, with the exception of accumulated financial resources, all of the personal attributes which account for his earning power die with him.

As the welfare of the average individual's family depends upon his success in his business or profession, its development in order to produce adequate financial returns is necessary to that end. Accordingly, it behooves him to give some thought to the preservation and protection of his business or professional values against their impairment or destruction in the event of his death.

As pointed out by Mr. Irvin Bendiner in an address some time ago, the average business or professional man must divide his time, energy, ability, thought and finances between his family and his occupation. As a rule, the occupation consumes more hours of the day than his family, and takes and receives the largest portion of his skill and energy.

Motivating Factor

It is admitted that there are isolated instances in which an individual is working for the love of his work or profession, but in the majority of cases the desire to promote the well-being of a wife or children, or to improve the existing standard of living, is the motivating factor in his business or profession, according to Mr. Bendiner.

While it was not expected that business men would shift the emphasis from their business to their family problems, it was to be hoped, he said, that increasing recognition on the part of the business man of the relationship of business values to the family structure would compel him to apply the sound business principles which he used in the operation of his business to some program which would provide for the eventual liquidation of such business values should death cut short the period of his earning power and the family be compelled to resort to the accumulated values in the business "to salvage or recoup the sacrifices which they were compelled to make while the business man was accumulating and developing business success."

It is recognized that the problem of providing suitable protection varies with the class of business in which the individual is engaged. In the case of a sole proprietorship, the success of such a business is dependent almost entirely upon the individual concerned. That includes the neighborhood tradesman, the family physician and dentist, whose intrinsic worth to the community and to themselves, as reflected by their earning capacity usually increases from year to year with added skill and experience.

However, when the neighborhood tradesman dies or the family physician or dentist dies, his business or practice, it is pointed out, is liquidated with little or no returns therefrom to the family, and soon a new tradesman, doctor or dentist makes his appearance in the neighborhood. The question arises: "Is it not a proper observation that the values of the business or profession of a sole proprietor reaches its peak just before it plunges to a liquidation value that is almost zero in consequence of his death?"

Effect of Partner's Death

In the case of a partnership, it is usually an association of two or more individuals having a common business purpose, supported by an agreement among the partners as to how the profits and losses are to be divided among them. It is noted that a partnership, by its very nature, requires that each individual partner place all of his assets, both business and personal, at the risk of the business, and that each partner agrees to devote his full time, talent and skill to the progress and development of the common venture. At the death of a partner, the partnership terminates, and it becomes necessary to liquidate the business in order to dispose of the deceased partner's interests and to fix the rights of the surviving partners.

In the case of a corporation, it is what is known as an artificial person, created by the Provincial or Dominion authorities after compliance by individuals with the requirements of Dominion or Provincial corporation laws. It is empowered to engage in a certain type business, and exists altogether apart from the officers who manage it, the directors and the shareholders. While the death of an officer, a director or a shareholder may create specific problems, the business continues to exist.

Although the managerial skill of an officer or director can usually be replaced, the question is whether such replacement will cause a loss to the corporation. In some cases the death of a shareholder may create complications in the management, due to the fact that his widow or executor may insist upon the right to have active participation in the management, especially if the shares are those of a close corporation.

Situation to Be Met

It is made plain that regardless of the type of business organization, the business man must recognize that his death will create a situation which will vitally affect the value of his business interests to his family or to his estate. It is suggested that the business man should take time to think the problem through as to just what should be done about the disposition of his business or professional interests in the event of his death.

While the problem is complex, there are, it is claimed, but three things an individual can do to provide effectively for the disposition of his business interests in case of his death: 1. He may elect to preserve the business for the benefit of his family; 2. He may elect to give it away to valued employees or others; 3. He may elect to sell it or have it disposed of through sale.

By means of life insurance, he may make provision for the continuance of the business for the benefit of the family, but in the absence of life insurance it is not likely that the average man will have his store or practice continued until such time as his children will step in and take possession of the store or graduate from college.

With respect to the second alternative—giving the business away—if there is adequate life insurance in his estate, it might be possible for the wife and children of the business man to look to the insurance for maintenance in case of his death and so permit him to bequeath the business to his faithful employees. Selling the business or providing for its sale after death is the most practical way of meeting the usual situation. Especially where the business is to be sold to associates in the undertaking, the one solution which is most satisfactory to both buyer and seller is the purchase during the lifetime of the business man of adequate life insurance properly arranged for the purpose. This will not only provide the necessary amount in cash at the right time but will provide it at a cost lower than the legal rate of interest.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

than the average of the ore reserves. Net earnings of 29.19 cents per share, compared with 24.94 cents in the preceding year. Development work costs which only averaged 11 cents per ton will however, be substantially increased as soon as labor is available for shaft sinking. Production last year was valued at $1,585,267 from milling of 102,742 tons of ore, an average of $15.43 per ton, which compared with $1,460,952 from 105,544 tons or $13.84 per ton in 1943. Ore reserves were reduced from 607,376 to 550,372 tons. Net working capital increased to $2,690,494 from $2,288,057. No new ore was put in sight by some 6,248 feet of underground drilling.

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Although some improvement in the manpower situation was reported by Silbak Premier Mines, in the Portland Canal district of British Columbia, near the close of 1944, the lack of labor and the exhaustion of immediately available broken ore reserves resulted in the property operating at a small loss in the second half of the year. Modest extensions were made to some of the orebodies currently being mined, although no new ore occurrences were found. Net profit amounted to 1.26 cents per share as compared with 9.16 cents in the preceding 12 months. Ore reserves at the end of the year were 92,302 tons as against 118,706 a year previous. Net working capital totals $1,055,128.

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Ore reserves at Toburn Gold Mines, Kirkland Lake area, declined only 5,600 tons in 1944 to 77,600 tons despite the fact that development was only 57% of that carried out in the previous 12 months. New ore opened up amounted to 34,340 tons. It is estimated that development necessary for a balanced and normal production is about two years in arrears. Net profits were equivalent to 1.96 cents per share, as compared with 4.85 cents in 1943. Net working capital of $738,372 compares with $782,918 at the end of the previous year. Diamond drilling on the Toburn group in Dasserat township, Quebec, gave low values. An option on the Missanabie Gold Shore property, in the Missinabi area, Ontario, was dropped.

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A new and extensive diamond drilling program is planned by Vicour Gold Mines for its large property—66 claims—in the Louvicourt area of Quebec. A three-compartment shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet and three levels established. It is estimated over 500,000 tons of ore has been developed, averaging around $5.40 per ton but which under sorting is believed could result in a $7 per ton milling grade. Ore reserves are sufficient for operation of a 300-ton mill for approximately three years and all work to date has been confined to eight of the large number of claims owned. Financial arrangements have been completed which places more than $100,000 in the company's treasury, and options given on further shares. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Anglo-Huronian Company and Inspiration Mining & Development Co. hold substantial interests in this operation.

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A decline of 10% in the tonnage of ore milled due to the labor shortage and a 13% drop in the grade of ore milled, resulted in Pamour Porcupine Mines reporting a pronounced reduction in production and earnings for 1944. Net profit of 7.45 cents per share compared with 12.45 cents in the previous 12 months. Ore reserves dropped from 1,608,000 tons to 1,317,000 as no drifting was carried out and other development work cut materially. Net working capital position was strengthened to $3,112,487 from $2,801,806 at the close of 1943. While ample funds are available to take care of deferred development work, future earnings of the company will be seriously affected when this deferred work is being done. President J. Y. Murdoch points out that average cost of development work in 1944 was only 11 cents per ton, as compared with 23 cents in the preceding year and a pre-war cost of more than $1. per ton.

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A diamond drilling program in 1944 by Island Mountain Mines Company in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, disclosed several ore intersections and while development work was only a fraction of normal it was slightly only more than in 1943. Ore reserves showed a small increase in tonnage and grade, being 68,700 tons averaging 0.475 oz. per ton. Net profit for the year was 6.21 cents per share as against 7.88 cents in the previous year. Net working capital climbed from $289,447 to $306,518.

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In one of the most comprehensive geological reports ever produced by the Ontario Department of Mines, that of Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Red Lake area, by Dr. H. C. Horwood, he emphasizes the fact that success in the future of this camp will depend largely on slow and painstaking effort rather than on wildcat promotion and development work. This because of complex geological structures, scarcity of out-crops and depth of overburden. The usual character of some of the areas necessarily makes the development of new mines a difficult task. Gold is the only mineral in the Red Lake area that has today proved to be of economic importance and notwithstanding the fact that prospecting in the area dates back to 1897, initial production did not commence until April 1930. The report contains 231 pages and in the text are incorporated some 103 illustrations including 25 insert maps, plans and sections. A total of 13 maps is contained in the separate map case.

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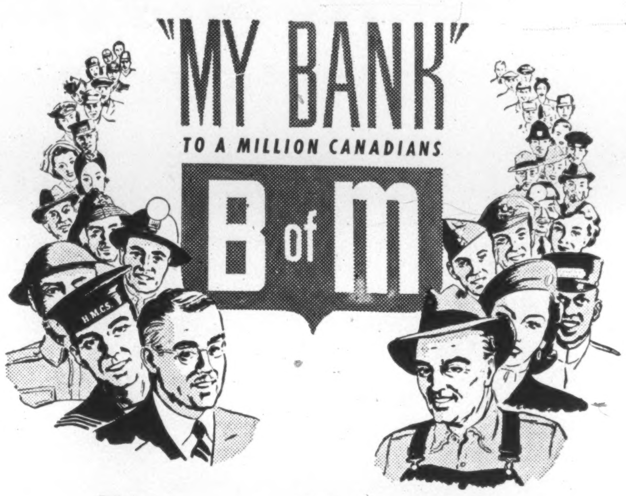
Company Reports

Halifax Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED in 1809, the Halifax Insurance Company is Canada's oldest insurance institution. It is also one of the strongest companies engaged in the business. In 1944 it increased its assets from $7,177,912 to $7,475,150, showing a gain of $297,238. Its assets are distributed as follows: Bonds and stocks at Canadian Insurance Department valuations, $5,758,929; cash on deposit in banks and trust companies, $1,037,927; interest accrued, $28,125; balances payable by agents, $378,949; balances payable by reinsurers, $163,354; real estate for use by company, $107,866. Its liabilities except capital at the end of 1944 totalled $4,211,944, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $3,264,206. Comparing this amount with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability, $1,825,160, it will be seen that the financial position of the company is a very strong one in relation to the volume of business transacted. Its net surplus over capital, investment reserve, reserve for losses under adjustment, reinsurance reserve and all liabilities was $1,264,206.



BANK OF MONTREAL
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DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

THIS ADVERTISEMENT PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF EX-SERVICE PEOPLE

War Veterans Insurance
NOW AVAILABLE

Offers protection, without medical examination in most cases, to those discharged.

When Canada entered the present war, it was realized that men and women who went into uniform faced the possibility of returning to civilian life with their health impaired, or with some physical disability. It was realized also that, as a result of this impairment in health or disability, many service men and women would be unable to provide protection for their families through the normal channels of commercial life insurance. To meet this situation, Parliament, at its 1944 session, passed an Act known as The Veterans Insurance Act. This Act has now been proclaimed and applications may be made for policies under it.

WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF WAR VETERANS INSURANCE?

One of the principal features of War Veterans Insurance is that, with very few exceptions, it is available at low cost, without medical examination. No extra premiums are charged where the veteran's occupation is unusually hazardous — such as, mining, construction, commercial flying, etc.—and, in addition, premiums are waived in the event of total disability. There is no extra cost for this waiver of premiums.

WHO MAY APPLY FOR WAR VETERANS INSURANCE?

Any ex-service man or woman is eligible. In addition, widows or widowers of veterans may apply for the insurance on themselves if the veterans were not insured under the Act. Merchant Navy personnel in receipt of a war disability pension from the present war are eligible also.

WHAT TYPES OF INSURANCE ARE AVAILABLE?

The plans of insurance available are 10 Payment Life, 15 Payment Life, 20 Payment Life, Life Paid-up at 65 and Life Paid-up at 85; that is, premiums may be paid for 10, 15 or 20 years or until age 65 or 85 respectively. The longer the term of payment the smaller the premium required. Term and Endowment policies are not issued. The insurance is of the non-participating type, that is, no dividends are paid.

WHAT AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE ARE PROVIDED FOR?

Policies may be applied for in amounts ranging from $500 to $10,000. The amount of the policy is payable only in the event of the death of the insured.

HOW ARE PREMIUMS PAID?

At the option of the veteran, premiums may be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. There is no additional cost to the veteran for paying premiums on a monthly basis.

IS THERE ANY CASH SURRENDER VALUE?

After premiums have been paid for two full years, the policy may be surrendered for its Cash Surrender Value, or it may be transferred to Paid-up Insurance or Extended Term Insurance. There is no provision for loans against the policy.

AT DEATH HOW WILL THE INSURANCE BE PAID?

The maximum amount which may be paid at death is $1,000, with the remainder being paid, at the option of the insured, in one of the following three ways:

(1) The money, plus 3½ per cent. interest, may be paid to the beneficiary in equal instalments over a period of five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, as selected. If the beneficiary dies, the payments are continued to his or her estate.

(2) The money may be paid in equal instalments as long as the beneficiary lives.

(3) As in (2), but instalments are guaranteed for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, whether the beneficiary lives or dies.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF A WAR DISABILITY PENSION?

If, on the death of the insured, the beneficiary receives a pension, the insurance money will be paid as follows:

(1) If the policy is paid up, the full face amount of it will be paid to the beneficiary in the manner elected by the insured, plus the pension.

(2) If the policy is not paid up, then the capitalized value of the pension will be deducted from the face value of the policy and instead, the beneficiary will receive the paid-up value of the portion deducted, plus the excess, if any, of the face amount of the insurance over the capitalized value of the pension. If the policy has been in force at least six months and the beneficiary is the wife or husband or children, or both, of the insured, at least $500 will be paid as well as the paid-up value of the remainder.

WHO MAY BE NAMED AS A BENEFICIARY?

Where the insured is married, the beneficiary must be the wife or husband, or children, or both. If the veteran is single, the beneficiary must be the future wife or husband, with a parent, brother or sister named as a contingent beneficiary to receive the insurance money should the veteran die unmarried.

CAN RE-ESTABLISHMENT CREDIT OR PENSION BE USED FOR VETERANS INSURANCE?

Yes, this is one of the purposes for which the re-establishment credit may be used. Premiums may be deducted from pensions also, if requested.

IF THE VETERAN BECOMES TOTALLY DISABLED, WHAT HAPPENS?

If this occurs before the veteran reaches the age of sixty years, and he is not in receipt of full pension for the disability, no further premiums need be paid.

ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL, RESIDENCE, OR OCCUPATION?

In addition to being free of occupational restrictions, the insurance also is free of restriction as to travel and residence.

EXAMPLES OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS PER $1,000 INSURANCE

AGE	Payable for			Payable till age 65	Payable till age 85
	10 years	15 years	20 years		
20	$2.89	$2.12	$1.74	$1.20	$1.14
25	3.18	2.34	1.93	1.39	1.30
30	3.53	2.60	2.15	1.64	1.51
35	3.93	2.91	2.42	1.98	1.78
45	4.98	3.73	3.16	3.16	2.59
55	6.45	5.01	4.40	6.45	4.03

NOTE: If it is desired to pay the premium annually, multiply the above rates by 12. There is no additional cost for taking advantage of the monthly payment plan.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the nearest office of the Department of Veterans Affairs or by writing direct to the Superintendent of Veterans Insurance, Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa.

Services of a trained counsellor are available for individual interview with each veteran who wishes information concernng this insurance.

Issued under the authority of Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

KEEP THIS ADVERTISEMENT. IT IS ONE OF A SERIES. SEND IT TO SOME MAN OR WOMEN OVERSEAS

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